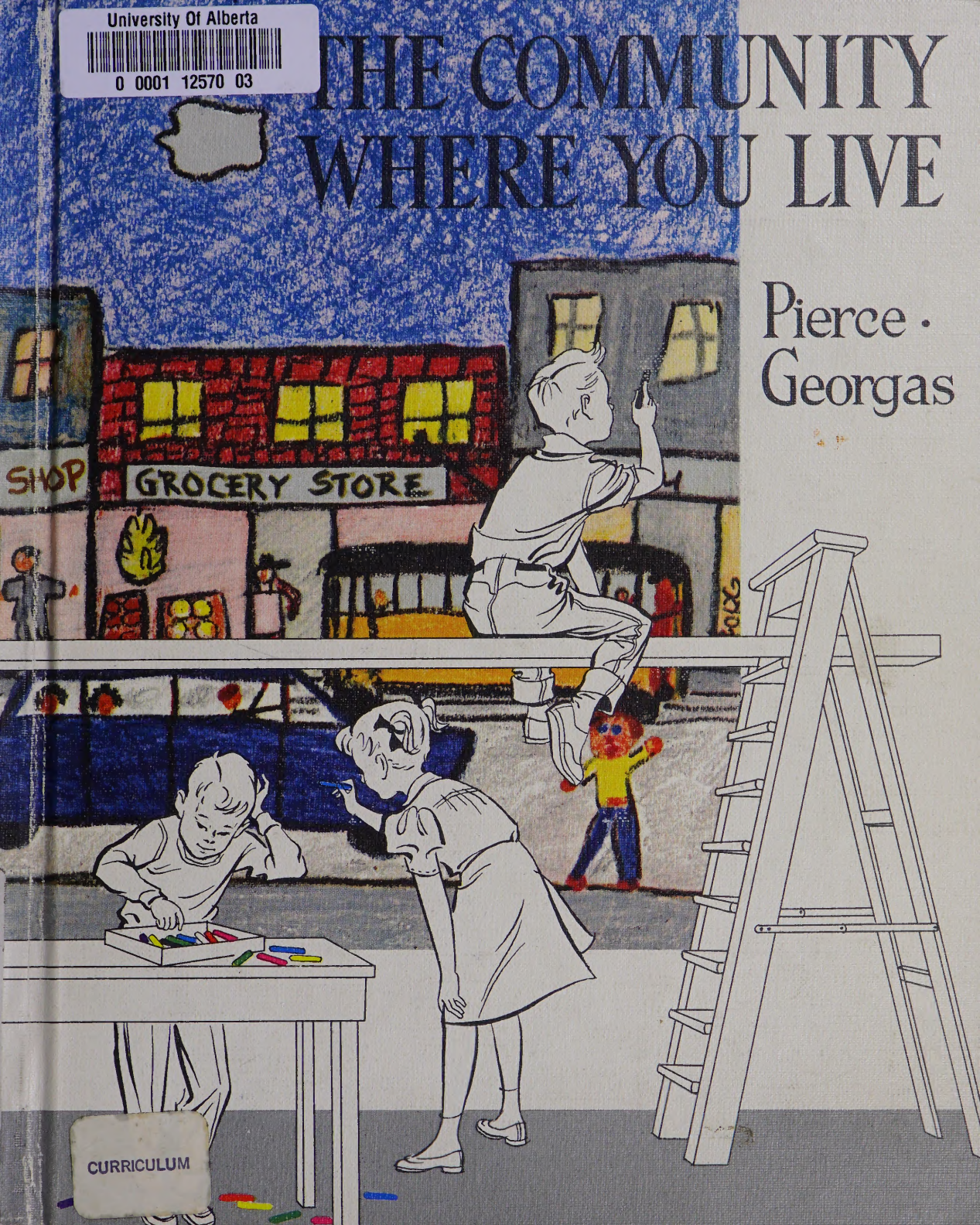
THE COMMUNITY WHERE YOU LIVE

Pierce · Georgas



STULL-HATCH SERIES · *OUR WORLD TODAY*

THE COMMUNITY WHERE YOU LIVE

by **Mary Lusk Pierce**
and **Euphrosyne Georgas**

1959

ALLYN AND BACON, INC.

Boston · Englewood Cliffs · Chicago · Atlanta · Dallas · San Francisco

The Community Where You Live, originally written by Mary Lusk Pierce, now appears in this new format, with the text completely revised and enlarged by Euphrosyne Georgas, Consulting Teacher, Newton Elementary Schools, Newton, Massachusetts.

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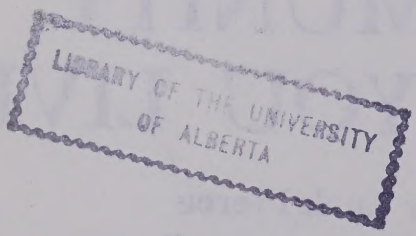

Printed in the United States of America

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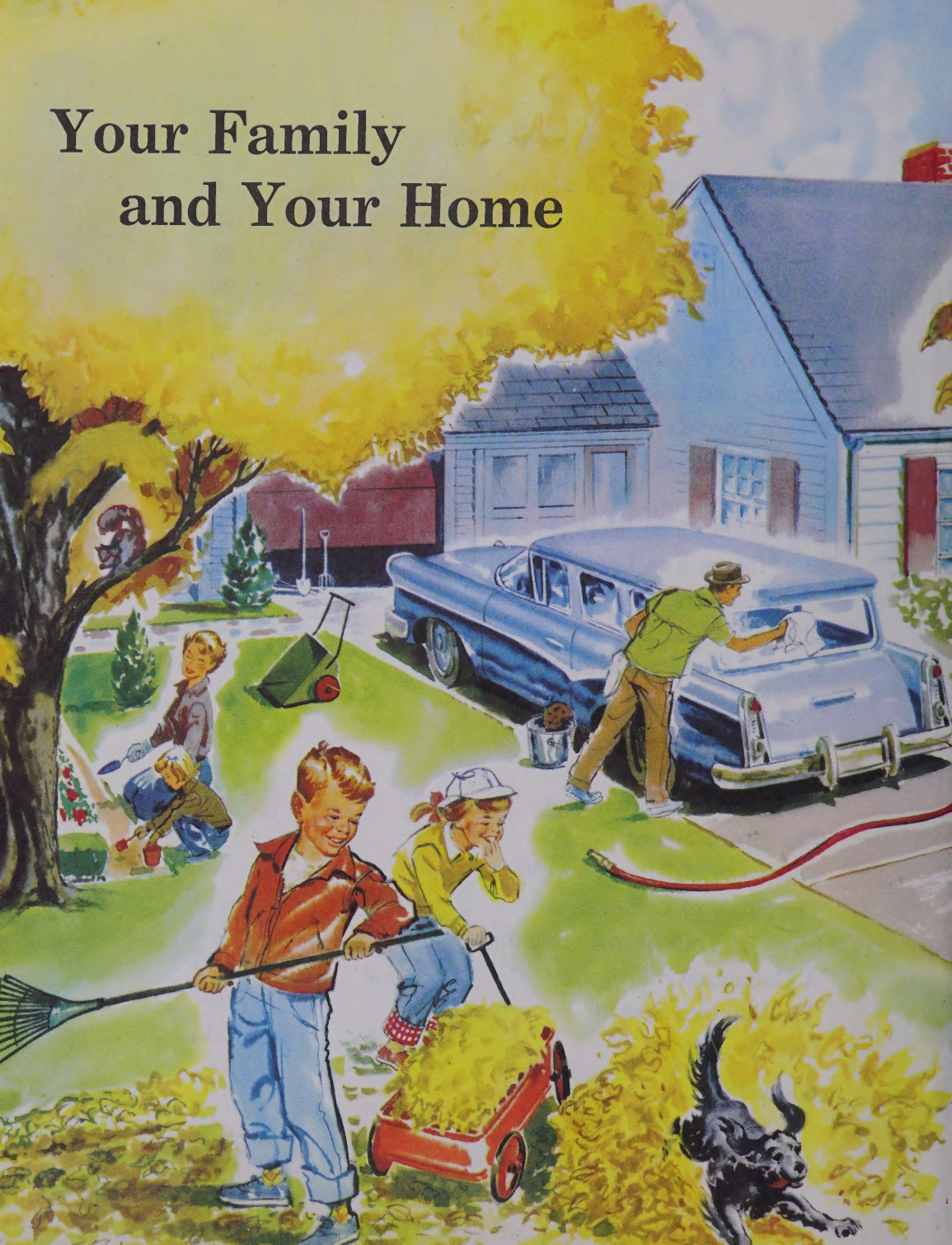
Your Family and Your Home



Home is the place you know best. It is where you live, work, and play together as a family. The picture shows the Lee family at home with Jet their dog. David is ten years old. Ann is two years younger than David. Julie is the baby.

Look at the picture. How is the Lee family like yours? How is it different?

Look at the words below. Each word is the name of something in the picture. Can you find all of them? Add the names of other things you see.

1. Father	4. Julie	7. Mother	10. garage
2. flowers	5. house	8. car	11. Jet
3. trees	6. David	9. Ann	12. wagon

Families need houses to live in. Your house is a shelter. Some families need a large house. Some need a small house.

Look at the Lee family. What do you think they do in their home to help each other? Think about what you can do in your home to help your family. Can you think of ways your family helps you? Make a list of the ways you can help your family and the ways in which your family can help you.

Your School

David and Ann go to this school. Some of the children walk to school. Mr. Lee drives David and Ann to school. Each day the policeman comes to direct the traffic.

David and Ann each have a different teacher. They know that Mr. Baker is the principal of their school. Ann's class is planning to have Mr. Baker come and talk to them. He is going to tell the class about the work he has to do.

The custodian is Mr. Forman. He is going to show David's class the new oil burner in the school.

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1. What are some other ways children have of getting to school?

2. Can you think of some helpers who come to your school?

3. Name at least three other community helpers.

4. Is your school like the one in the picture? How is it the same? How is it different?


HARDWARE

Your Neighborhood

In the picture on page 8 some of the boys and girls are walking together. These boys and girls are neighbors. They come from the same neighborhood. David and Ann live in a neighborhood like this.

A neighborhood may be a part of a village, town, or city. It is a community.

In a community people have many common interests. This means they do many of the same things. The Lees know most of their neighbors. Neighbors help each other. There are stores in the community. The Lee family and their neighbors shop in these stores.

A good community is a place where people have learned the best way to live together.

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community	family	shelter
stores	neighborhood	neighbors
church	school	

Think about your own community. Use each of these words in a sentence. Each sentence should tell something about your own neighborhood.

Farm

Ranch

The House You Live In

In this big country of ours families live in many different kinds of places. Some families live on farms and on ranches. Communities with farms and ranches are called rural communities. Mountain regions and lake regions are other places where people like to live. Other people like to live at the seashore.

The place where you live may be a part of a town or a village or a city. The Lee family lives in a suburb. A suburb is a community near a city. Mr. Lee commutes to the city where he works.

Town

City

Mr. Lee does not mind commuting to the city. If he lived in the city, he and his family would live in an apartment house. He would not have his own garden. The children would have to play in the park.

Look at the four pictures on these two pages. Tell one thing about each of the communities where you would find the houses in these pictures. How is a farm different from a ranch? Why are there so many apartment buildings in a city?

Find pictures of different kinds of houses. In what regions would you find these houses?

Homes and Communities

Choose the right word for each sentence.

suburb apartment commute towns

1. In large towns and cities you will find ____ houses.
2. Some people who live near a city ____ by trolley, train, subway, or car.
3. A ____ is a community near a city.
4. One-family houses are found in villages and in ____.

---

village	city	farm
mountains	ranch	suburb
town	region	seashore
apartment		

Look at these words. Which one tells you the name of the place where you live?

Name one community that is different from yours. Tell in what ways it is different.

Look for pictures of things that you would see in a city. A city is a very busy community. See how many different pictures you can find.


Our Earth
and the Sun

Day and Night

The sun does more than anything else in nature to make you and all living things healthy and happy. It gives heat and light.

When one part of the earth faces the sun, it is having daytime. What is the other side of the earth having?

Yes, when it is daytime on one side of the earth, it must be nighttime on the other.

You may want to see how this works. Use a flashlight, a ball, and a dark room.

Your Shadow and the Sun

Have you ever watched your shadow? Is it always the same length?

Here is how you can find out. Take a piece of string about two yards long. Choose two helpers. Go outdoors at 12 o'clock on a sunny day.

Stand still and face the sun. Let the two helpers measure the length of your shadow with the string.

How long was your shadow?

Face the sun and measure your shadow at 3 o'clock. How long was your shadow?

Was the sun higher or lower in the sky at 3 o'clock than at 12 o'clock?

Was your shadow longer when the sun was high or low?

Watch the sun and the length of your shadow for a few days this fall.

If the days are growing shorter, what is happening to the nights?

Every day the sun appears in the sky a little later and night comes a little earlier.

Telling Directions by the Sun

You have learned that your shadow in the sunlight helps you to tell what time of day it is. It also helps you to tell directions.

In the picture you can see that Ann is facing north. Where is south? Where is her right hand pointing? Where is her left hand pointing?

Whenever you are facing north, south is behind you. East is to your right, and west is to your left.

Telling Directions by the North Star

The sun helps you to tell directions in the daytime. At night you can tell directions by the North Star.

The North Star is always in the north. Find the North Star in the picture. Find the Little Dipper. Find the Big Dipper. The dotted lines are put in the picture to show you the two dippers.

The two stars in the outer edge of the bowl in the Big Dipper are called the pointers.

The pointers always point to the North Star.

Because the earth turns, the Dipper and nearby stars seem to move in circles around the North Star.

Sometimes you see them above the North Star, sometimes below it. Sometimes they are at the right of it, sometimes at the left.

If you watch from night to night all year long, you will see this for yourself.

Telling Directions by a Compass

A compass can be used both day and night to find north. It helps you to find north even if you don't see the sun or the stars.

North, east, south, and west are the main points of the compass. Northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest are also points of the compass. Look at the compass at the bottom of page 19. What other points are shown? Can you name them?

A compass has a needle like a watch hand. The needle moves around. If the compass is held level, then the needle will point to north.

Perhaps someone in your class can bring a compass to school. If so, see if you can find all of the points of the compass.

Who are these people on this page?

Why do they need to know about directions?

What are three ways they can tell directions?

The Four Seasons

Why We Have Four Seasons

Ann came home from school one day to say that the class had been talking about the earth. She had found out that the earth spins around in the sky like a huge ball.

The earth is spinning so fast that we cannot see this happening. It takes twenty-four hours for the earth to spin around once. That is why we have day and night.

As it spins, the earth is also traveling in a big circle around the sun. It needs a whole year to make the trip.

Sometimes our part of the earth is tipped toward the sun. Sometimes it is tipped away. This makes our seasons.

We have four seasons. Summer, autumn, winter, and spring are the seasons. Many outdoor changes take place in each season.

Ann had learned the following facts about the four seasons:

1. When our part of the earth is tipped toward the hot sun, then the weather grows warmer.

2. When our part of the earth is tipped away from the hot sun, the weather grows colder.

3. When days begin to get longer and warmer, spring is here.

4. When days are longest and hottest, summer is here.

5. When days begin to grow short and cool again, autumn is here. Fall is another name for autumn.

6. When days are shortest and coldest, winter is here.

What are some of the games you like to play in each season?

What kind of clothes do you wear in each season?

The Autumn Season

Mr. and Mrs. Lee took the children and Jet for an early afternoon walk in the country. They wanted to see how many fall changes David and Ann could find. The children put on their warm sweaters because the air was cold outdoors.

David noticed that many nuts had fallen to the ground. He saw squirrels gathering some of these nuts to store away for the coming winter.

He also saw a farmer busy gathering his crops in a field. David knew that the farmer wanted to harvest his crops before the first frost came because the frost might kill his crops.

Ann was not sure what David meant by the word "frost." He told her that frost was moisture that gathers outdoors. When the sun goes down, the night grows much cooler and this moisture freezes.

Ann picked many different bright-colored leaves. Julie helped her. Ann looked at the pine trees covered with their needles. She knew why these trees are called evergreens. Can you tell why?

David and Ann were busy exploring all afternoon.

They did not notice that the sun had disappeared in the west. My, how much colder the air seemed!

The children were glad to start home.

Perhaps you do not live in the same kind of region as the Lee family. Discuss with your teacher how autumn is different where you live.

Read the story again to yourself. See how wide-awake you are. Make a list of the signs of fall that David and Ann saw.

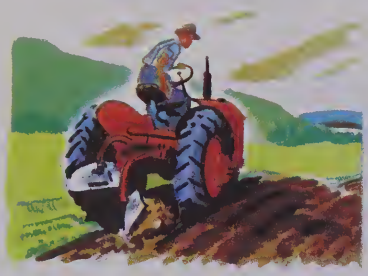
Many changes take place in the autumn. Some important dates come in this season. See if you can tell the date for each of the days in the list below. Find the date on your class calendar.

1. First day of school
2. Labor Day
3. Columbus Day
4. Halloween
5. Veterans' Day
6. Thanksgiving

September, October, and November are the fall months.


Weather

Why Weather Is Important



Have you ever stopped to think of how much you depend upon the weather?

The weather makes a difference in the kind of food you eat and the kind of clothes you wear. The houses you live in and the fuel you burn in your houses depend upon the weather.

Look at the people in these pictures. Why do they need to know about the weather?

What effect does bad weather have on the work they do?

What effect does weather have on what you do?

If your class were to take a walk tomorrow, how would the weather affect your plans?

What makes weather? Do you know?

Read the following page to find out.

The air you breathe lies like a deep ocean all about the earth. You cannot see it, but it is always moving.

Air moves when it is heated. The hot air is pushed up by the cold air around it.

The air about you has very tiny drops of water in it that you cannot see. This water helps to make the weather.

Air, heat, and water are the three things that make the weather.

Kinds of Weather

Look at these pictures. What do they make you think of?

Write a story about something interesting that happened to you on one of these days.

The Weather Man

The weather man is the one man who can tell you about the weather changes from day to day. He knows why it changes.

Every day of the year the weather man keeps records of the weather. He studies these records with great care.

Listen to the radio, or look at television for the weather forecast. Bring into class the weather reports from the newspaper. Perhaps someone could get the forecast by telephoning the weather bureau.

Weather Record

Make your own weather chart for one week. Put the following on your chart each day:

Date and **hour** of the report.

Temperature. Write warm, hot, cool, or cold. You may use a thermometer.

Wind direction. This should show where the wind is coming from. Use a compass.

Wind velocity. This shows how hard the wind is blowing. Write strong, gentle, or calm.

Sky. Write clear, partly cloudy, cloudy, or overcast. Overcast means that clouds cover the sky.

Precipitation. Tell whether there is any fog, rain, mist, snow, sleet, or hail in the air.

At the end of the week check the following:

Weather for the week—good, medium, bad.

Temperature—warm, hot, cool, cold.

Wind direction—north, south, east, west.

Wind velocity—strong, gentle, calm.

Sky—clear, cloudy, overcast.

Precipitation—heavy, light, none.

How did the weather for this week affect the clothes you wore, the games you played?

Calm

Gentle Wind

Gusty Wind

Strong Wind

Watch the wind and check your weather chart. The direction of the wind often shows you what the weather is going to be.

See if you can find out: What winds bring clear weather? What winds bring rainy weather?

Weather Sayings

Some weather sayings may be true, others may not be true. Here is a list of some sayings. Do you know others?

Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning; rainbow at night, sailors delight.

A ring around the moon means a storm is on the way.

Heavy coats of fur on animals mean a long, cold winter.

Rain before seven, clear before eleven.

When the groundhog sees his shadow, we shall have six more weeks of winter weather.

How the Wind Is a Friend

Strong winds blew the sailing ships of Columbus to the shores of America.

Why are you glad this happened?

Strong winds helped to bring the "Mayflower" and the Pilgrims across the Atlantic Ocean to the coast of Massachusetts.

Can you trace the journey of the "Mayflower" on a map?

Winds scatter the seeds of trees and plants, as well as seeds of flowers.

Strong winds sweep down from the mountain peaks. They cross the ocean and the seas. They travel along many broad rivers. They blow across the rolling prairies and the great plains.

Have you ever watched clouds moving? Clouds cannot move without the wind. They carry moisture and give us rain.

You have learned many interesting facts about the weather. Be sure that you understand what all these words mean. Use them in sentences to show that you do.

cloudy	wind direction	forecast
fog	wind velocity	calm
hail	temperature	snow
mist	precipitation	rain
sleet	thermometer	overcast

Draw two weather pictures. Show as many different signs of weather as you can in each picture. See if the class can pick out the different signs of weather.

A weather vane shows from what direction the wind is blowing. If the wind tells you something about the weather, then how does the weather vane help you?

Look and see if you can find a weather vane in your neighborhood.

Wind can be helpful, but it can also do much harm.

Make two lists. In one list write all the ways that wind can help. In the other list write all the ways that wind is harmful. See how long you can make your lists.

The Food You Eat

Food is very important to people, plants, and animals. It helps them to be strong and healthy.

Vegetables and fruits are some foods you get from plants. Milk, meat, fish, butter, and eggs come from animals.

Can you tell if these foods come from a plant or an animal?

milk	bacon	tomatoes
bread	eggs	cheese
butter	corn	spinach
prunes.	cereal	onions
oranges	rice	oatmeal
chicken	steak	clams

Can you add some plant and animal foods to this list? What do they come from?

What are Ann and David having for their breakfast? What did you have?

Facts about Your Food

Some foods should be eaten soon after they are picked. This is true of berries and green vegetables. Can you tell why? When such foods are sent a long distance, they must be kept cool. How can this be done? What other foods spoil easily?

Other foods, like potatoes and apples, stay fresh a long time. Can you name some more?

How are potatoes sold? Are they sold by the pound, the peck, or the bushel in your community? Do you know how many pecks there are in a bushel? Yes, the answer is 4 pecks.

Name some other fruits and vegetables that are sold by the pound, the peck, or the bushel.

Can you think of another way that fruits and vegetables can be sold?

Long ago people could not go to the store and buy their food. They had to raise it.

The Indians showed the Pilgrims how to smoke and dry food for the winter. The women also canned much of the food that the family raised.

As towns and cities grew, more food was needed. Farmers sent fruits and vegetables to canning factories to be canned.

In some parts of this country the winters are warm. Fresh fruits and vegetables can be grown most of the year.

These are shipped to other parts by refrigerated trucks and trains.

Some foods are frozen at a refrigeration plant and then shipped to many different towns and cities under refrigeration.

Visit a grocery store. How many different kinds of canned and frozen foods can you see?

Plants Need Good Soil

The Indians helped the Pilgrims raise corn. They showed the Pilgrims how to put fish in the soil to help the corn grow. The fish made the soil richer. Plants get their food from the soil.

Soil is another name for dirt or earth.

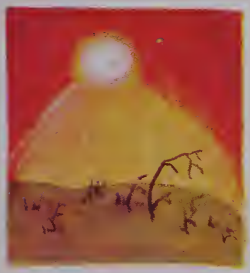
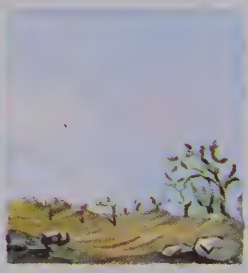
There are different kinds of soil. If soil has sand in it, it is sandy soil. Some soil is nearly all sand. What kind of soil is it if it has clay? Clay soil sticks to your hands. It can be found near rivers.

Garden soil has sand and clay in it. It is black, and it is made up of very tiny bits of plants and animals that died a long time ago. It also has tiny bits of rock mixed up with the bits of plants. This soil is called loam, and it is the best soil for gardens. We could not live without the foods that grow in the soil.

Food will grow if it has—



Food will not grow if it has—


Ann wanted to find out if plants needed sunshine, good soil, and water.

She decided to try an experiment. She planted seeds in a flower pot that had some good soil in it. She placed this pot in a window and watered it a little each day.

In another pot Ann planted some seeds in sandy soil and did not water them at all.

What do you think happened to the seeds in each pot? Why?

Look at the soil around your home and your neighborhood. Here are some things to look for: Do plants grow well in it? What color is it? Is the soil loose or smooth? Does it have water in it?

See if you can write about your own soil when you know the answers to these questions. Use these words in your story—sand, soil, clay, loam.

Bring some of your soil to school. What kind of soil do you have? See if you can tell what some of the other soils are.

Where Food Is Raised

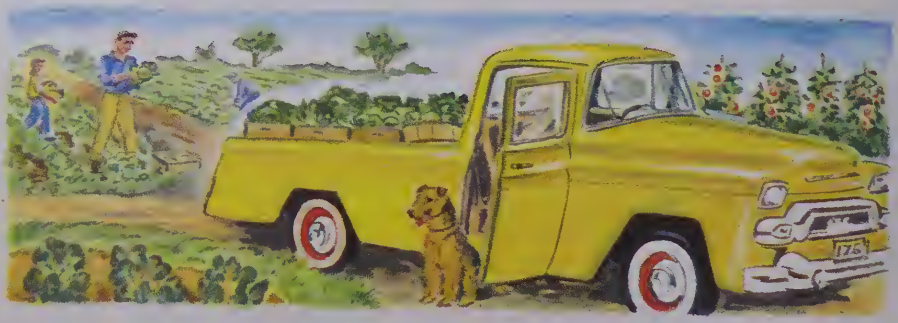
On a Farm

What are some foods that are raised on a farm? Why does the farmer raise some animals? Name some farm animals. How does he get the food he raises to the market?

In a Truck Garden

A truck garden is a large garden near a city where vegetables are grown. Sometimes two or three crops are raised in one summer.

People who live in cities can have fresh vegetables every day. Can you tell why?



In an Orchard

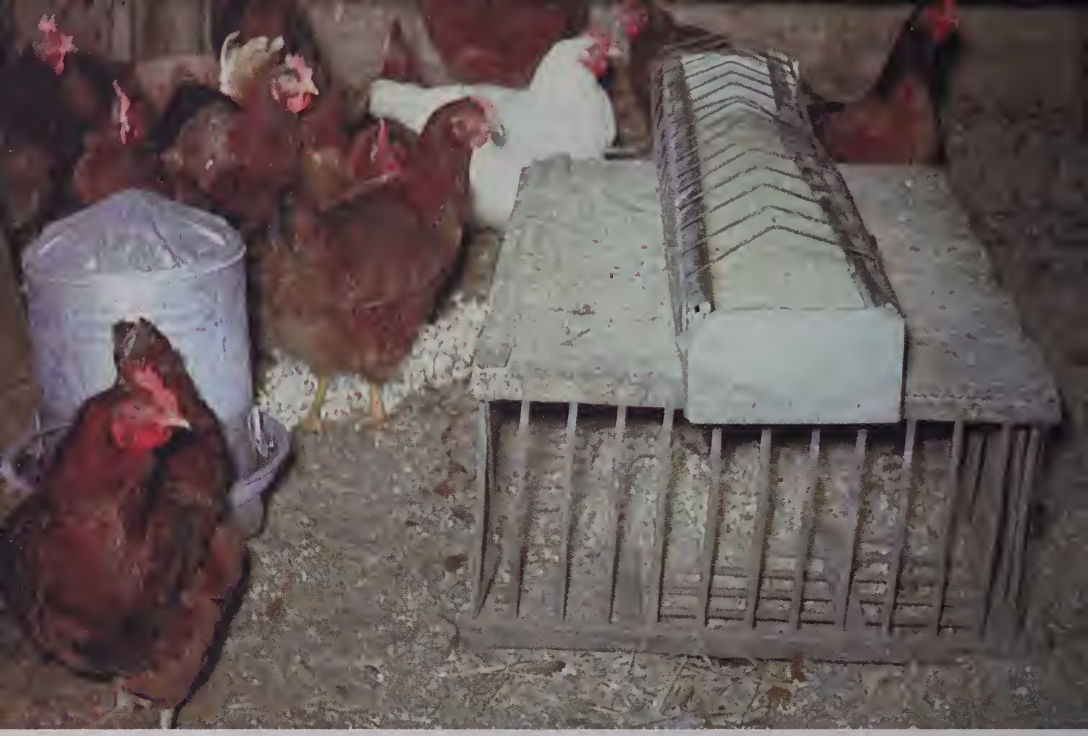
An orchard is where apples, peaches, pears, plums, or cherries are raised.

Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes are raised in groves.

Bananas and pineapples are raised on plantations. Grapes are raised in vineyards, which are really plantations.

Why must fruit trees be given good care?

What kind of orchard do you see here? What kind of plantation do you see?



On a Poultry Farm

Chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese are raised on a poultry farm. They are raised for their meat and eggs.

Most of the eggs are sold at markets. Some of the eggs are kept so that they can be hatched. These eggs are put in different houses until they are hatched. Baby chicks are kept here until they are grown.

What holiday does the turkey make you think of?

On a Ranch

Cattle or sheep are raised for food on large farms. These farms are often called ranches. Many cattle together are called a herd.

Sheep and cattle graze on the plains. This means they eat grass on the plains.

The soil on grazing land is not good for growing things.

Why do these animals need so much land?

What does a cowboy do on a ranch?

On a Dairy Farm

A farm that has many cows is called a dairy farm.

Ann and her class went to visit a dairy farm. Many of the cows were out in the pasture when they arrived.

The farmer asked the class if they knew why the pasture needed a stream or brook. Do you know? Why does it need shade trees? Why does it need grass?

The class went into the barn. There they saw many clean stalls for the cows. Cows must be kept clean and healthy. Do you know why?

The children saw a milking machine and large milk cans. The farmer told the children that sometimes on small dairy farms cows are milked by hand.

Cows are milked twice a day.

Care of Milk

The farmer told Ann's class that he sold his cream and milk.

Milk must be clean. Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated to kill any germs that might make you sick. The milk is kept clean and cool.

There are men whose job it is to visit dairy farms and milk companies where milk is put into bottles to be sold. These men make sure that the milk is clean.

Big milk trucks pick up the cans of milk. They take them to the milk companies.

Do You Drink Milk?

The farmer asked the children how much milk they drank. Ann told the farmer that she drank three glasses a day and that her brother David did the same. She was going to find out how many glasses her little sister Julie drank. Can you guess?

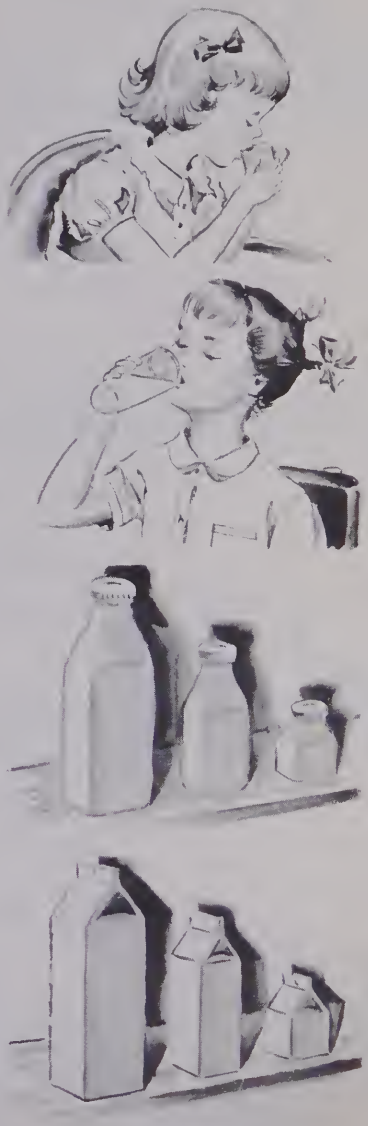
Milk will help you to grow and be strong and healthy. It is one of the best foods.

How much milk do you drink? What are some things that you eat that have milk in them?

Do you know how many glasses will fill a quart? A pint?

Many stores sell milk and cream in cartons. A carton is made of heavy paper that is like cardboard. It is closed tightly. Why are cartons used?

What does the milk come in that you use in your house?



Butter and cheese are also made from milk. What is butter? How is it made?

Perhaps your class can make some butter in school. Find out what you will need to make butter.

Do you know the name of any cheeses? Is cheese made in your community?

Can you put each of these words in the right sentence?

dairy farm pasture stall pasteurized

1. Milk that is heated is ____.

2. Each cow has her own clean ____ in the barn.

3. Green grass, water, and shade make a good ____.

4. Milk and cream come from a ____.

The animals in these pictures also give milk. Can you name them?

The next time you see some cows, look and see what color they are.

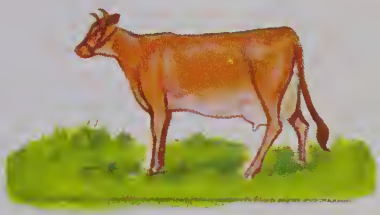
Boys and girls who live in farming country know that there are different breeds of milk cows. This means that there are different kinds of milk cows.

Look for pictures of different breeds of cows. See if you can tell what breed they are from this chart. What breeds do you see on pages 48 and 49? Which of these breeds have you seen?

NAME	COLOR	MARKINGS
Guernsey	reddish-yellow	white
Jersey	light brown	sometimes white
Holstein	black	white
Ayrshire	white	brown or reddish

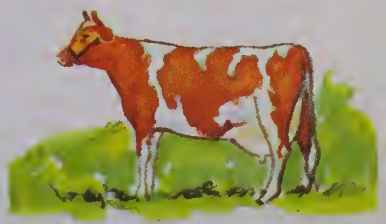
Where does the milk that you drink come from? Draw a group of pictures to show how the milk gets from the cow in the pasture to your house. You may have to ask your milkman some questions before you draw the pictures.

Guernsey Cow



Jersey Cow

Holstein Cow



Ayrshire Cow

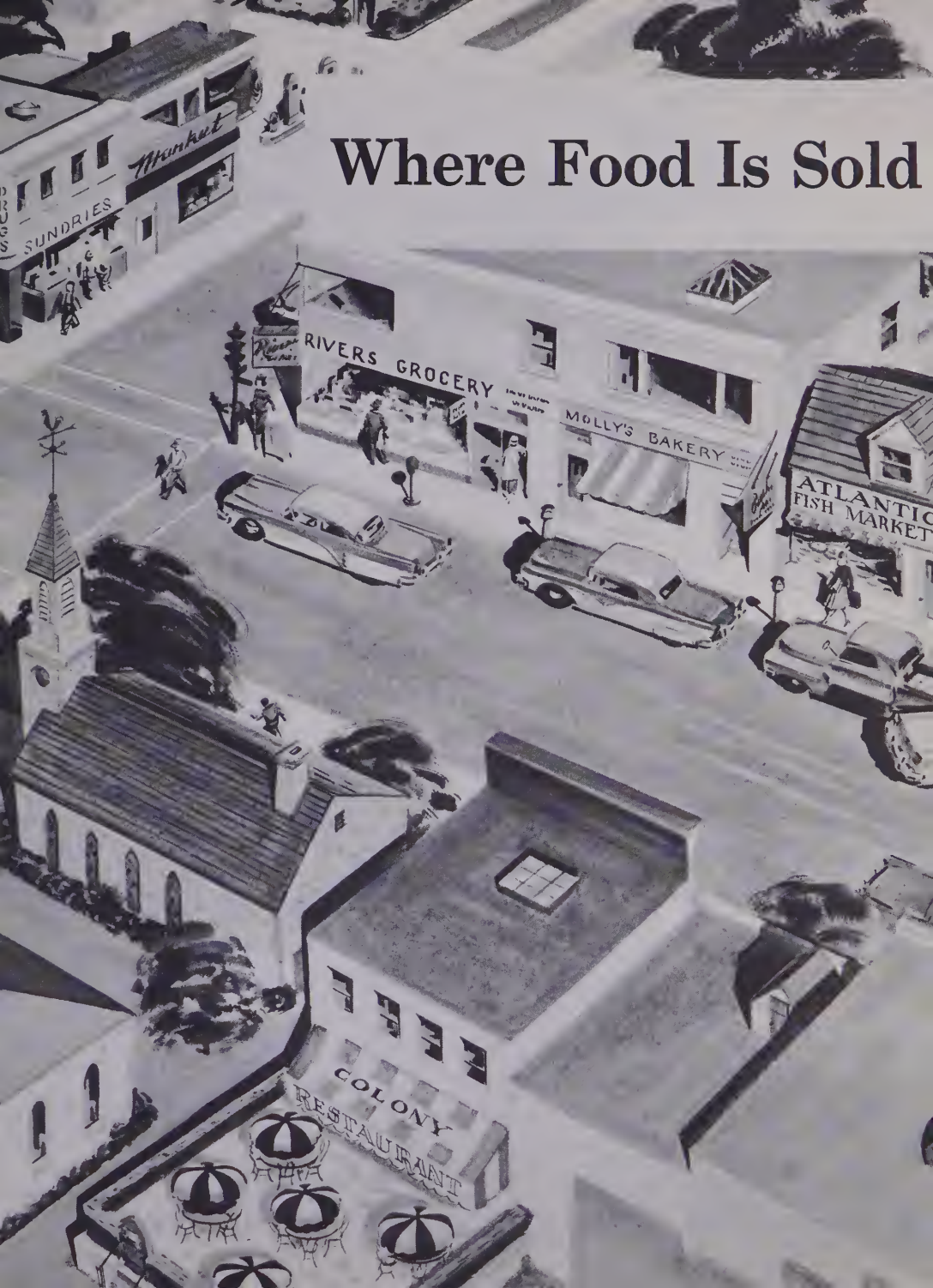
Find the end of each sentence at the bottom of the page.

Be sure to read each one carefully.

1. Garden soil _____
2. Potatoes can be sold _____
3. Milk, eggs, and steak _____
4. Food will grow if it has _____
5. Apples, peaches, and pears _____
6. The Indians showed the Pilgrims _____
7. Sandy soil has _____
8. Cattle are raised _____
9. Foods are often canned _____
10. Milk will help you _____

sunlight, good soil, and rain.
on a ranch.
is called loam.
by the pound, peck, or bushel.
come from animals.
much sand in it.
at canning factories.
to be strong and healthy.
how to smoke and dry food.
come from plants.

Where Food Is Sold



Sometimes people like to buy food right from a farm. Mrs. Lee likes to drive out into the country to buy some fruits and vegetables for the family.

Mr. Fair is a farmer who has a roadside stand. Mrs. Lee likes to stop there. The farmer sells some of the things that he raises at his roadside stand. Mrs. Lee finds that she does not pay so much for things that she buys at the Fair Valley Farm. Can you tell why?

What are some things that Mrs. Lee can buy at the Fair Valley Farm roadside stand?

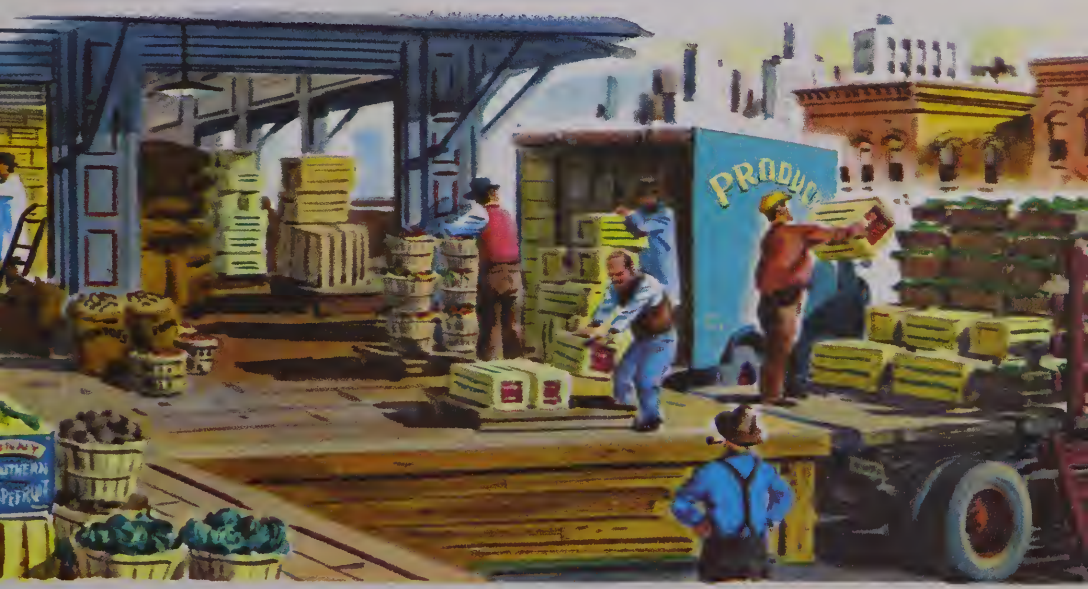
Many farmers send or take the food they raise to wholesale markets.

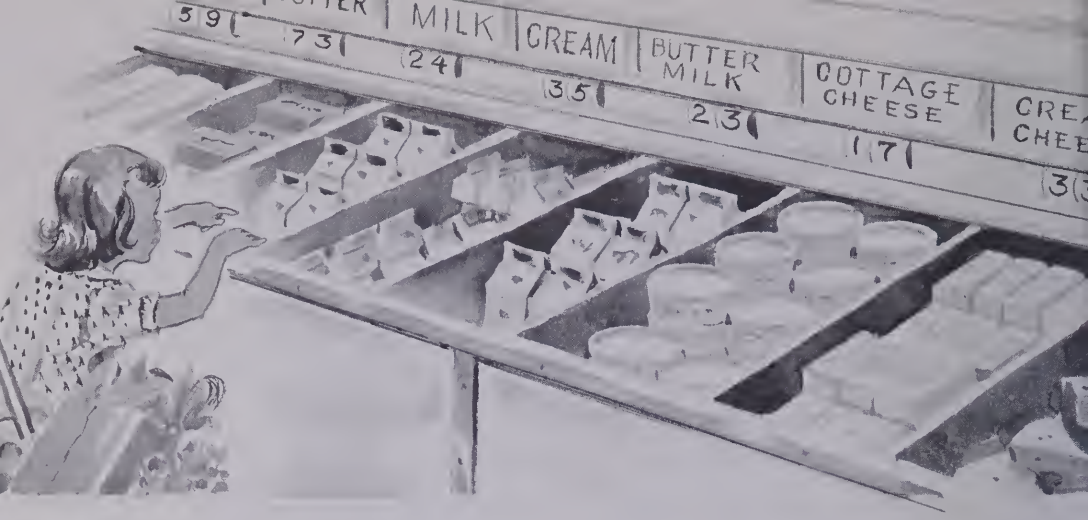
A wholesale market is a market that sells food to people who own stores.

These people come to the market early in the morning. They buy what they need to sell to the people who shop in their stores.

A wholesale market is a very large place. It has to be a big place because so much food is brought there to be sold. If all the food is not sold, there must be a place where it can be kept.

How does the farmer get his food to the market? What if the market is a long distance away?





The Fair Valley Farm roadside stand has closed for the winter. Mrs. Lee is going to buy her fruits and vegetables at the supermarket in her neighborhood. A supermarket is a large store that sells all kinds of food.

The market has carts in the store to help people carry the things they take from the shelves. How can Mrs. Lee tell the cost of the things she is buying?

When she is through shopping, Mrs. Lee takes the cart to a clerk. The clerk adds the cost of each thing in the cart.

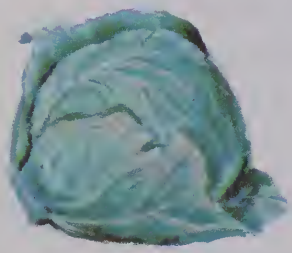
Choose five things to buy at the supermarket. How much would they cost in all? Why does Mrs. Lee like to shop here?

Mrs. Wilson, who is a neighbor of Mrs. Lee, likes to shop in the neighborhood stores. She can buy some fresh foods in these stores, but she will have to buy some canned and frozen foods. Do you know why?

What are some of the stores in which Mrs. Wilson can shop? Where is David Lee going? What can he buy in that store?

What are the food stores in your neighborhood? Name some foods that you can buy in each store. Are all of them fresh foods?

Make a list of the names of these stores. Take the list with you the next time you go shopping, and see if you spelled the names of the stores right.



The Vegetables You Buy

Vegetables grow in all parts of this country. Vegetables are one of the best foods to eat.

The part of the vegetable that grows underground is called the root. The part from which the leaves grow is called the stem. The part of the vegetable that is planted so that more vegetables may grow is called the seed.

Sometimes we eat more than one part of a plant. Can you think of one?

Of which of these four vegetables do we eat the roots?

Of which of these vegetables do we eat the stems?

Of which do we eat only the leaves?

Of which do we eat the seeds?

David Lee loves to eat corn and peas. Ann likes potatoes and lettuce.

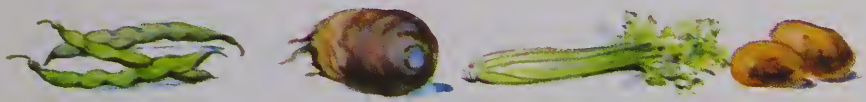
What vegetables do you like?

Here are pictures of some vegetables. There are different parts of each vegetable that you eat.

The chart below shows you the different parts of vegetables that you may eat.

Make a chart like the one below. See if you can put the different vegetables under the right part. Think of some other vegetables. Add these to the chart.

Corn Rhubarb Radishes Lettuce



Beans Turnip Celery Potatoes

LEAVES	ROOTS	STEMS	SEEDS

How many vegetables did you have in each part? How many did you have in all? Who in your class had the most vegetables listed?

Some vegetables must be cooked before you can eat them. Some do not have to be cooked.

Make two rows on a piece of paper. In one row write the vegetables that must be cooked. In the other row write the vegetables that do not have to be cooked.

If there are vegetables that you can eat either way, then write them in both rows.

Vegetables that do not have to be cooked are called raw vegetables.

COOKED VEGETABLES	RAW VEGETABLES
spinach	lettuce

Does your family have a garden? What do you raise? If you do not have one, what would you like to raise?

What vegetables are raised in your community?

The next time you go to the store, look at the vegetables. Ask the man who owns the store where he gets the vegetables he sells.

Does he sell any frozen vegetables? Any canned ones?

The Fruits You Buy

Many fruits grow on trees or bushes. Some fruits grow on vines.

Fruit trees need a lot of care. A farmer must cut away small branches and dead branches from the fruit trees. He does this so that the sun can reach all the fruit. It is the sun that makes the fruit ripen.

The farmer must also look out for insects that will spoil the fruit.

Fruits help to make you healthy. They help you to have good teeth and strong bones.

Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and cherries will grow in most parts of this country.

Figs and dates grow where it is hot and dry most of the year.

Bananas and coconuts grow where most of the days are hot and moist.

Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and pineapples must have warm and moist weather most of the time.

Here are the names of some fruits. Write the names of these fruits under the kind of plant each one grows on.

orange	strawberry	raspberry
grape	banana	peach
apple	lemon	grapefruit
fig	cherry	blueberry

TREE	VINE	BUSH

Put a check mark (√) beside the fruits that grow in your part of the country.

Every morning Julie, David, and Ann drink orange juice. Ann sometimes helps to squeeze the fresh oranges. Sometimes Mrs. Lee uses frozen orange juice or canned juice.

Fruits can be used in many different ways. Can you tell from these pictures some of the ways that fruits can be used? What fruit do you like best? How do you like to eat it?

Visit a store that sells fruit in your neighborhood. Make a list of the fresh fruits that you see. Find out where the storekeeper gets the fruit.

See if he sells frozen fruits and juices. Add these frozen foods to your list.

What are some fresh fruits that you can buy in the summer? What are some fresh fruits that you can buy in the winter? Why are these fruits not the same?

The Meats You Buy

Most animals are raised for food. Cattle are raised for milk and beef. The meat of the calf is called veal. The meat of sheep is called mutton, and young lambs' meat is called lamb. Hogs are raised for pork, ham, and bacon. The different kinds of poultry are raised for meat and eggs.

If the food for meat animals is clean and fresh, then their meat will be good.

Cattle, sheep, and hogs are shipped by train to large cities. The animals are killed, and their meat is shipped to all parts of this country.

This meat is kept very cold so that it will not spoil before it reaches the meat markets. The meat is kept under refrigeration.

Do you remember reading that men had to see if the milk was clean? There are men who look at the meat to see if it is all right to sell. They make sure that only meat that has had the right care is sold.

The Fish You Buy

Salt water fish are caught in oceans and seas. Cod, mackerel, halibut, and swordfish are some salt water fish.

Oysters, clams, scallops, crabs, and lobsters are also seafoods. They are called shellfish.

Some salmon are found in lakes, but most of them live in the ocean.

Many men make a living catching fish. These fishermen go out in their fishing boats and stay until they have a boatload of fish. They catch their fish in large nets.

Fresh water fish are found in streams and lakes. Some fresh water fish are lake trout, pickerel, bass, and perch.

Fish that are to be sent to different parts of the country are frozen. Some of the fish are sent to factories to be canned.

Many people like to fish. Mr. Lee and David like to fish. They often drive to Silver Lake, which is ten miles from their home.

Do you know anyone who likes to fish? He might like to come to your class and tell you about the things he uses to fish with.

In some places you can buy fresh or frozen fish. In other places you can buy only frozen fish. Do you know why?

Oysters

Use the names of these animals and fish to answer the questions below.

cow	swordfish	lobster
sheep	bass	salmon
hog	calf	lamb
trout	perch	mackerel

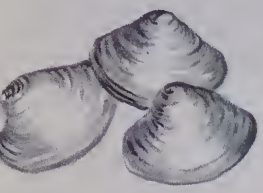
From which animal do you get beef?

From which animal do you get mutton?

Lamb comes from which animal?

Which animal gives you pork, ham, and bacon?

Which animal gives you veal?



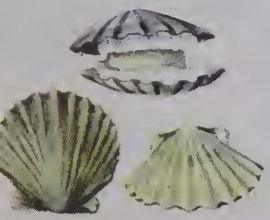
Clams

What four fish can be found in fresh water?

What four fish can be found in salt water?

What fish can be found in salt water and in fresh water, too?

Have you eaten any of these shellfish? How were they cooked? Can they be cooked in any other way?

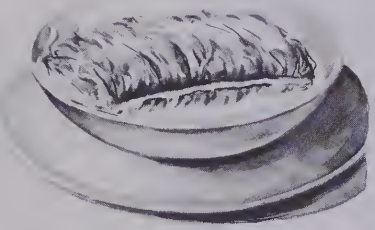


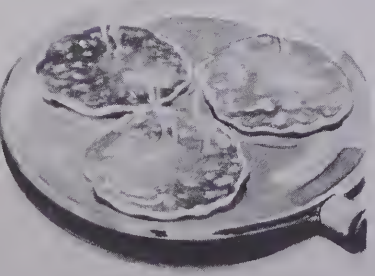
Scallops

Lobster

Crab

Grains for Food





Wheat Is a Grain

It was Julie's birthday, and Ann wanted to make a birthday cake for her. As she measured two cups of flour for the cake, she asked her mother where flour comes from.

Mrs. Lee told Ann that flour is made by grinding up grains. Most flour we use is made from wheat.

Wheat is a grass, and people use the seeds of this plant for food. The seeds from these plants are called grains.

Grains make good food for you. The flour made from grains is used to make breads, rolls, and all kinds of cakes and cookies.

Ann thought of some things that she liked to eat that had flour in them. Of course the birthday cake was one!

What foods are made from wheat? What breakfast cereal do you like? From what grain is it made?

Wheat is planted in the fall or early spring. It needs much rain when the plant starts to grow. Wheat must have a fairly warm, dry summer to ripen.

If you look very carefully at the picture on page 71, you may be able to see how the wheat grows on top of the stalk.

The machine is a big help to the wheat farmer. This machine cuts the wheat and removes the seeds from the stalks at the same time. Why is this a big help to the farmer?

The grain is taken to the flour mill, where it is ground into flour. The flour is then sold to many, many stores.

The Corn You Eat

Corn is another grain. It needs much warmer weather and rain to grow than wheat.

Corn was an Indian grain. The Indians taught the white men how to plant and raise corn. They cut and dried it in the sun.

When the corn was dry, the Indians took the kernels of corn and ground them between stones. They made cornbread with this ground corn.

How is the young Indian grinding the corn in the picture?

Years later when people did not have the time to grind their grain, they took it to a mill.

The mill had to be built near a stream. The water from the stream made the waterwheel turn. As the wheel turned, it ground the grain into flour.

Not all the corn was ground for flour. Some of it was used to feed the cows, horses, chickens, and hogs. Do you think that these animals are fed corn today?

Why is the waterwheel not used to grind grain today?

Rice Is a Grain

Another grain raised for food is rice. It grows under water. When you eat rice, you are eating the seeds of the rice plant. Rice needs much rain, warm weather, and rich soil to grow.

Some rice foods may be used for dessert or for breakfast. Can you name a dessert and at least one breakfast cereal that are made of rice?

What happens to rice when it is cooked?

Oats and Rye Are Grains

Oats grow best in a cool, moist climate. Oats are planted in the spring and ripen in the late summer or fall.

People and animals use oats for food. Oatmeal, a breakfast cereal, is made of oats.

Most of the grains are raised on the plains and in the valleys.

Rye is like wheat. Rye is also planted in the fall or early spring, and it ripens during the summer. Some rye is ground into flour. This flour is used for making bread. Is rye bread dark or light?

Do oats grow in your part of the country? Why?

Name three breakfast cereals. Tell from which grain each one is made.

Which needs more rain—corn or rice?

Which grain is used to make white flour?

Which needs a warmer climate—wheat or rice?

What grains do animals like to eat?

Other Foods

Sugar for Food

Sugar is an important food. Some foods, such as fruits, already have sugar in them. Others need to have sugar added.

Sugar cane grows in some parts of our country where it is warm.

When sugar cane is growing, it looks something like corn. Sugar cane needs much rain, sunshine, and rich soil to make it grow well.

The sugar cane is cut and put through a machine. This squeezes out the juice. The juice from the sugar cane is boiled. After it is boiled, it thickens and turns into a grainy syrup. When the syrup cools, it hardens and becomes raw sugar.

Copy the address of a sugar refinery from a box of sugar. Write to the refinery, and ask them to tell you how sugar is refined.

Instead of sending all the letters, why not choose the best one in the class to send?

Why do you use sugar? In what foods do you use it?

Name some foods that are already sweet.

Maple sugar is made from the sap or juice of sugar-maple trees.

In the spring holes are made in the trees. This is called tapping. Pails are hung under these holes to catch the sap. The sap runs very slowly into the pails.

When the sap is boiled, it makes maple syrup. What is maple syrup used for? Some of the sap is boiled and made into maple sugar. Maple sugar tastes like candy.

Sugar beets are used to make sugar. They are a vegetable.

Sugar beets grow best in the rich, dark soil of some states. They need a more moist soil and cooler climate than sugar cane.

Read these sentences. Choose the right answer for each one.

Sugar cane ____ grow in the part of the country where I live.

does does not

Sugar beets ____ grow in my part of the country.

do do not

Sugar maples ____ grow in my part of the country.

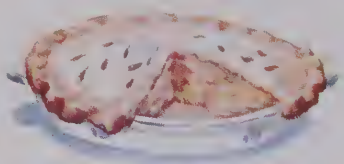
do do not

It ____ wise for anyone to eat too many sweet things.

is is not

Spring ____ the time that sap runs in the sugar maple trees.

is is not



Spices and Flavorings

Spices and flavorings are used to season some foods. Who can tell what the word season means here?

Some of the spices are nutmeg, cloves, pepper, salt, and cinnamon.

Some of the flavorings are peppermint, wintergreen, lemon, orange, almond, and vanilla.

All spices and flavorings, except salt, come from plants. Salt is a mineral. A mineral is anything that never had life. Most spices are sold as powders. Most flavorings are liquids.

Spices and flavorings are used to make pies, cakes, and meats, and other foods taste better. Why are flavorings like lemon and vanilla used in ice cream?

Find out what spices or flavorings are used in apple pie, baked ham, cinnamon rolls, orange cake, and vanilla ice cream.

Cocoa, Tea, and Coffee

Milk, fruit juices, and cocoa are foods that you can drink.

Cocoa is made from seeds found in pods that grow on trees. In each pod there may be five or ten rows of seeds. These seeds are called cocoa beans.

These beans are ground into powder to make cocoa. Many people like to drink cocoa.

Tea is made from the dry leaves of tea plants. These plants grow into bushes. Sometimes they can grow thirty feet high.

Coffee is made from the berries of the coffee plant. The plants are small trees. The berries on the coffee plant look like cherries. Coffee is made from the two seeds in each berry.

Cocoa, tea, and coffee do not grow in this country. Find out where they grow.

Foods in Your Community

Food, as you have found out, is very important. Many people are busy all the time raising and selling food.

Think of the places where food is raised. Think of the places where food is sold. Think of the many different kinds of food you can buy today.

Here is a chance for you to look around and ask some more questions about the food in your community. Some of you did this when you were finding out about the food that was sold in your community. If so, it will help you in this new work.

Find out what foods are raised in your community during the year. These foods may be raised to be sold, or they may be raised to be used by a family.

Write the names of the foods under the right heading. Use a different piece of paper for each kind of food.

VEGETABLES GRAINS MEATS AND FISH
POULTRY DAIRY FOODS

The Clothes You Wear

Warm Clothes

One cold winter afternoon David put on the new gloves and socks that his mother had knitted for him. He found his ice skates and started for the pond to go skating.

At the pond David saw other children with warm clothes on. He knew that these warm clothes were made of wool.

Name some things David saw that were made of wool. See if you can find twelve different things.

You know that people wear clothes made of wool to keep warm. See if you can find something you do not wear that is made of wool. Yes, it is the blanket that Mrs. Lee has around her legs. She came to watch the children skate.

Animals That Give You Clothes

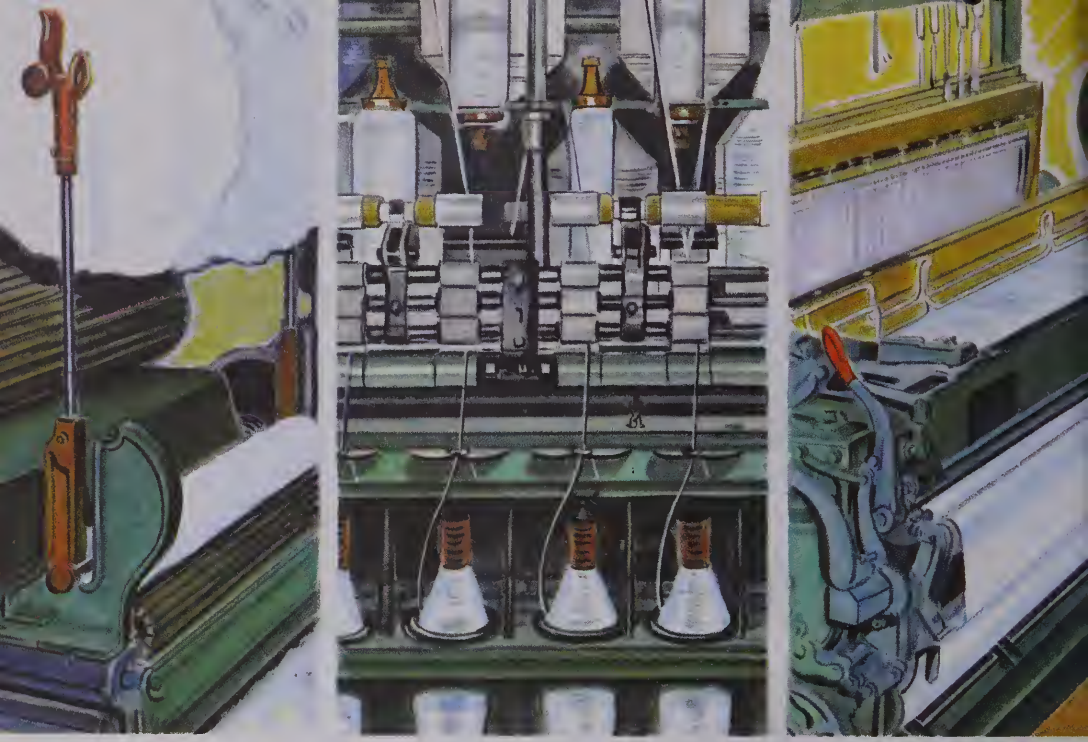
Woolen clothes have been worn by people in this country for a long time. Much of the Pilgrims' clothing was made of wool. They raised sheep from which they got wool.

In the winter the sheep grew warm coats of wool. In the spring the wool was sheared from the sheep. The Pilgrim women washed the wool to take out the dirt and grease.

The dry wool was combed by the women and children with a carding board. A carding board helped to make the wool soft and to lay all the wool hairs in one direction.

These hairs are the same as tiny threads or fibers. They grow in plants and on some animals, such as sheep. These fibers are used to make cloth.

Wool fibers were spun into yarn on a spinning wheel by the Pilgrims. They used some of the yarn to knit socks and sweaters. Some was used to weave cloth. A handloom was used to weave cloth. It took a long, long time to weave cloth this way.



Today machines clean, comb, and spin the fibers of the wool from sheep into yarn. Machines weave this yarn into cloth. How surprised the Pilgrims would be if they could see these machines do all the work!

Here is something for you to do. Take a small piece of woolen cloth. Pull two or three threads from the cloth and untwist them. See if you can find some wool fibers in each thread. Pull these fibers and see if they are strong.

There is a story about a young Chinese empress who lived many, many years ago—more than 4,000 years ago. The Chinese say that it was she who first found out how to make silk.

One day Si-Ling-Shi, the young Chinese empress, sat in her lovely garden. There she had often watched the silkworms spin their cocoons with a shining thread.

As Si-Ling-Shi watched the silkworms, she thought, "What fun it would be to weave cloth with this fine thread! The cloth would be beautiful. If I could only find a way to unwind the shiny thread!"

Day after day Si-Ling-Shi watched the silkworms. She fed these silkworms tender mulberry leaves that grew on the mulberry trees in her garden.

The Chinese empress worked and worked, until one day she found a way to unwind the thread from the cocoons. That was a very exciting day! She twisted the threads together from the cocoons into long threads.

With these threads Si-Ling-Shi wove a very soft and a very beautiful piece of silk cloth. This took the empress a long time, but she was so happy to know that she had found out how to make something lovely and useful.

Everyone agreed that the silk cloth was more beautiful than any they had ever seen before.

And so this young empress Si-Ling-Shi, who lived in China a long time ago, gave the world silk.

You have learned that silk is made from the thread spun by the silkworm.

The silkworm lives only in warm, moist countries. It eats its weight in mulberry leaves each day! The silkworm needs much care. It spins a web of silk threads. The worm winds the silk threads round and round itself making a cocoon. These threads are sticky, and the cocoon is covered with fuzz.

The cocoons are put into a hot oven just before they are ready to hatch. Then they are put into hot water. The gum that makes the threads sticky softens, and the fuzz covering the cocoons comes off.

After this it is easy to find the end of the thread on each cocoon. Silk does not have to be spun into thread. The silkworm has already done this job!

The threads from the cocoons are twisted together and then wound on a reel. This is done again so that all lumps can be removed from the thread.

These silk threads must be washed very carefully. After the threads have been cleaned, they are ready to be woven into cloth and to be dyed any color.

Dresses, blouses, scarves, neckties, ribbons, and thread are made of silk. What else is made of silk?

Leather is made from the skins, or hides, of animals. Almost all animal skins can be made into leather. Some skins are better to use than others.

The skins from tame animals, such as cattle and their calves, pigs, horses, goats, and sheep, are used most in making leather.

Some leather comes from deer and even buffalo. Other leather comes from sharks, snakes, alligators, lizards, and ostriches. Camel and elephant skins are also used.

The Indians used deerskin to make many things. The work of preparing the skins was done by the women as well as the men.

Animal skins are taken to factories or tanneries. Here they are soaked in different baths to remove the flesh and hair. The skins are washed again, and then they are softened. This is called tanning. After tanning, the hides are colored and oiled. The oil helps to keep the leather from cracking.

After the leather dries, it is put on machines to stretch it and to smooth it out.

To make the skin from animals into leather takes time. Men must work very carefully. Some leather things must be strong, such as shoes, and others must be soft and thin, such as gloves.

Look at the pictures on this page. The first shows a pair of shoes. Think of something else made of leather that has the same use. Do this with each of the other pictures.

Furs have been used by people in America since the early days of the Pilgrims. The Indians taught the settlers how to use furs as well as skins from animals.

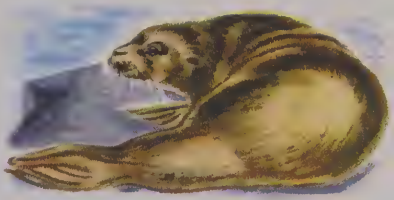
Men used to hunt and trap animals for their furs. They knew in what season the fur on the animals was the thickest. What season do you think this would be?

Many animals are disappearing. Think of how this country has grown and how many more people live here. How has this made the animals disappear?

Men have fur farms or ranches where they raise animals just for their fur. Some of the animals that are raised or trapped for their fur are the fox, mink, beaver, raccoon, seal, muskrat, marten, and rabbit. Find pictures of them if you can.

These furs are sent to factories to be made into many things.

Why are furs worn?



Seal

Chinchilla

Marten

Ermine

Mink

Different animals give you wool, silk, leather, and fur. Some of your clothing is made of these materials.

Below is a list of different kinds of clothing. Tell which ones come from animals. See if you can also tell from which animals they come.

socks	raincoat
rubbers	sweater
tie	scarf
coat	dress
gloves	slippers
shirt	shoes

You need clothing for many different things. Can you answer these questions?

1. When do you need warm clothing?

2. When do you need cool clothing?

3. Why do you need shoes to protect your feet?

4. Why do you need gloves to protect your hands?

5. Why do you need a hat to protect your head?

You have found out that some of the clothes you wear come from animals. Some clothing comes from plants too.

Plants That Give You Clothes

Mrs. Lee bought some cotton cloth at one of the neighborhood stores. She wanted to make a new dress for Ann.

Ann was surprised when her mother told her that the cloth came from a plant.

The cotton plant grows in the warm parts of our country. It needs much rain and good soil. The seed pods of the cotton plant are called bolls.

When the boll is ripe, it opens and the soft white cotton puffs out. The cotton is picked, and the seeds are removed.

At one time the seeds had to be removed by hand. A machine now does this job.

The cotton is packed into large bundles that are called bales. These bales are sent to the cotton mills.

At the mills the cotton, which has many fibers, is spun into thread. This thread is woven into cloth.

Ann knew what fibers were. She had looked at the wool fibers from a piece of cloth when her class was talking about wool. Now Ann wanted to see if wool fibers and cotton fibers looked the same.

Mrs. Lee cut a small piece of the cloth that she had bought for Ann's new dress. Ann pulled several threads from this piece of cloth and untwisted them. Ann found that there were smaller threads in each thread just as there had been in the wool threads. She remembered that these smaller threads were called fibers.

Ann wanted to see which fibers were stronger, the wool or the cotton fibers. Which do you think she found was the stronger of the two? Why don't you try the same experiment with a piece of cotton cloth and a piece of woolen cloth?

Cotton cloth is used in many ways. Many things in your house are made of cotton.

Cotton cloth can be dyed different colors. It can also have different patterns printed on it.

Large rollers print the patterns on the cloth.

Name three things you wear that are made of cotton.

Name three things in your house that are made of cotton.

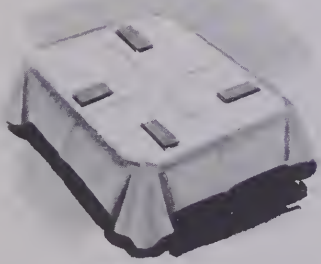
How is cotton thread made? How is making cotton thread different from making silk thread?

How is cotton cloth made?

Here is an easy guessing game for you to play. Choose someone to be the leader. The leader then tells about something that is made of cotton in your classroom.

See who can be the first one to guess what it is and to tell who is wearing it.

Think before you guess!



Linen cloth is made from the fibers of the flax plant. The flax plant grows in mild climates.

Linen is stronger than cotton cloth. It is cooler than any other cloth. It washes easily, but it is harder to weave than cotton. Linen cloth costs more money than cotton cloth.

Linen is used to make very fine tablecloths, napkins, towels, and handkerchiefs. Some of the loveliest lace is made of linen. The finest lace threads are still spun by hand.

Dresses, blouses, and skirts can be made of linen cloth.

Sometimes it is hard to tell the difference between very fine cotton and linen. Try this experiment in your class. Find a piece of cotton cloth and a piece of linen cloth. Wet each piece lightly with your finger. The piece of cloth that dries more quickly is linen.

The flax plant has small blue flowers. Some stems of this plant grow to be 20 to 40 inches tall! The fibers of these stems are very long. That is why flax fibers are stronger than cotton fibers.

The flax plants are pulled up by the roots and tied into bundles to dry.

When the bundles are dry and the seeds have been combed out, they are put in water. This makes it easier to remove the fibers. The fibers are then combed, spun, and woven into linen cloth by different machines in factories.

Rubber trees give you rubber. These trees grow in very hot, moist countries.

Rubber is made from the sap of the trees. The sap that comes from the rubber trees is called latex. It looks like milk.

Cuts are made in the trees and sap runs out. These cuts must be made in the trees with great care. A little cup is placed at the bottom of the cut to catch the latex as it runs out.

Many things you wear are made of rubber. Many hundreds of other things are made of rubber.

Today many things are made of synthetic rubber. It looks the same as real rubber.

What do you wear that is made of rubber? What else is made of rubber?

What would you miss if there were no rubber? Why is so much rubber used in this country?

Making rubber is hard work. A fire is built, and the latex that has been gathered from the rubber trees is put into a large pot over the fire.

A paddle is dipped again and again into the pot to let the tiny bits of rubber in the latex stick to it.

When enough of the rubber is stuck to the end of the paddle to make a rubber ball, it is cut off the paddle and a pole is passed through it.

The pole is placed over the fire and is turned slowly as more latex is poured over it.

When the rubber ball is big enough, it is taken off the pole and sent to the factory where it is made into many products.

Rubber plantations now raise most of the trees from which the world gets its rubber.

On the plantations the latex is gathered and then poured into big tanks. As the latex is heated, the tiny rubber pieces in the latex rise to the top. This rubber is taken out of the tanks, washed, and dried. After the rubber is ironed into sheets, it is taken to factories to be made into many, many things.

What is made of rubber in this picture? Why is rubber used?

Rayon is made to look like silk. It is made mostly from spruce trees! Many people like rayon because it does not cost so much as silk and because it wears well.

It is hard to believe that dresses, blouses, and other clothing are made of something that was once a tree!

Other materials are nylon and Dacron. See if you can find out what nylon is made from. Name some things that are made of Dacron.

These new materials are easy to care for. Many people like them because they wash easily and do not need much ironing. Perhaps you can bring to class something that is made of rayon, nylon, or Dacron.

The pictures on this page will help you answer these questions.

1. Woolen cloth is our warmest cloth. From what is woolen cloth made?

2. Cotton cloth is much cooler than woolen cloth. From what is cotton cloth made?

3. Rayon cloth looks very much like silk. From what is rayon cloth made?

4. Linen cloth is stronger than cotton cloth. From what is linen cloth made?

5. Silk is made from silk fibers. What spins silk fibers?

6. Most shoes and gloves are made from leather. From what does leather come?

7. Rubbers and raincoats are made from rubber. Rubber comes from the sap of what tree?

8. Furs are made into very warm clothing. Name some animals that give us furs for clothing.

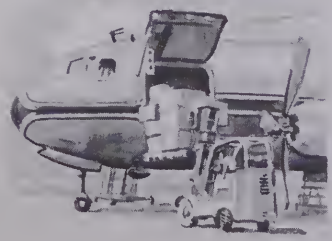
Here is a list of animals and plants that are used to make clothing.

Write the names of all the animals in one list. Beside each animal write the names of the clothes that are made from each animal. Remember that some clothes can be made from more than one material. Think of what sweaters are made from. What can coats be made from?

Write the names of all the plants in another list. Beside each plant write the names of the clothes that are made from each plant.

flax	foxes
cattle	minks
spruce trees	pigs
sheep	horses
raccoons	seals
ostriches	goats
cotton	bears
snakes	muskrats
beavers	chinchillas
silkworms	rabbits
alligators	ermine
rubber trees	martens

Be sure to check your lists carefully.



Most of you buy your clothes from stores. The stores buy them from factories. Factories get the materials from all over the country and from other countries.

How do materials get to the factories? How do factories get the clothes they make to the stores?

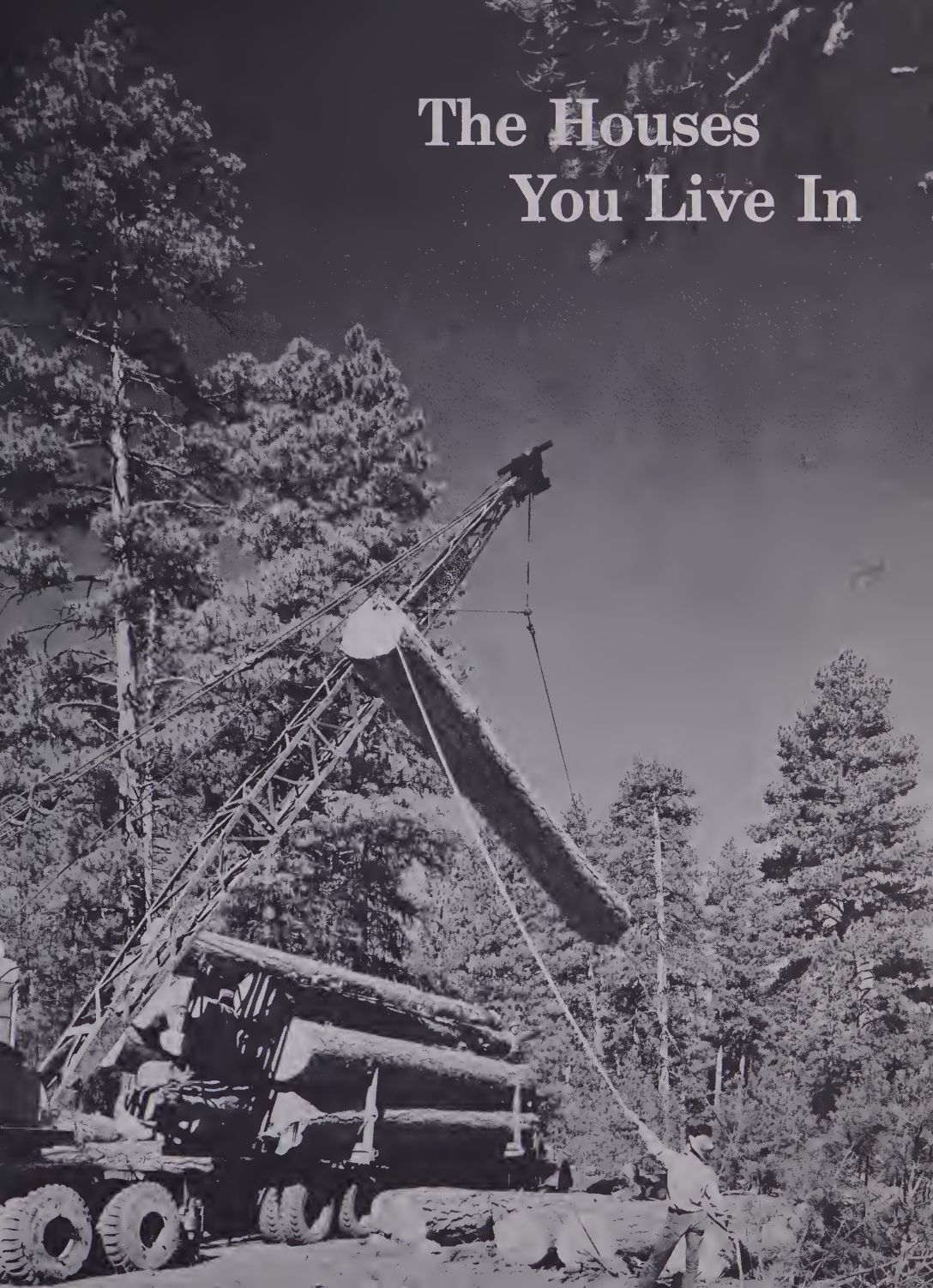
Some people buy the materials in stores to make clothes at home. Remember how Mrs. Lee bought some cloth to make Ann a dress? What kind of material did she buy?

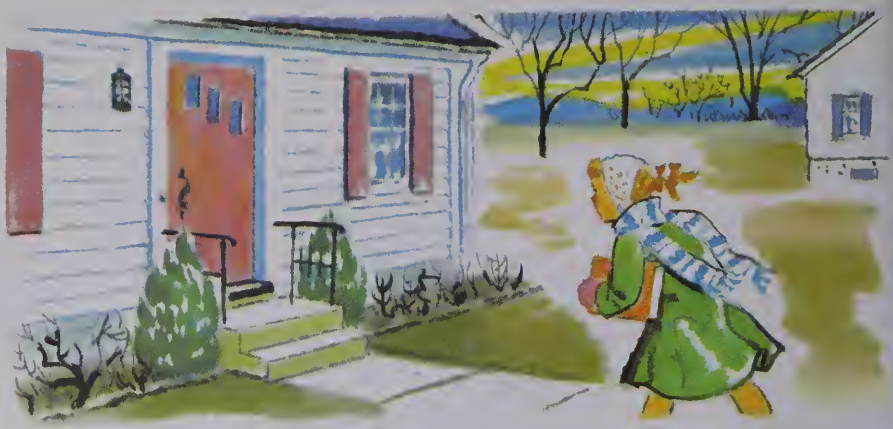
Try to collect everything the following words name. Ask your friends to help you.

fiber	cotton	leather
fur	linen	skin
boll	wool	rubber
silk	cocoon	rayon
yarn	flax	nylon

Collect some pictures of clothes. What did they come from?

The Houses You Live In





Ann brought home a book from the library. It had many pictures of different kinds of houses in it.

As Ann looked through the book, she found that people live in different kinds of houses. She also found that houses are made of different materials.

Ann's house is made of wood. It is a frame house. The wood is painted to keep it from rotting. Most of the houses in Ann's neighborhood are frame houses.

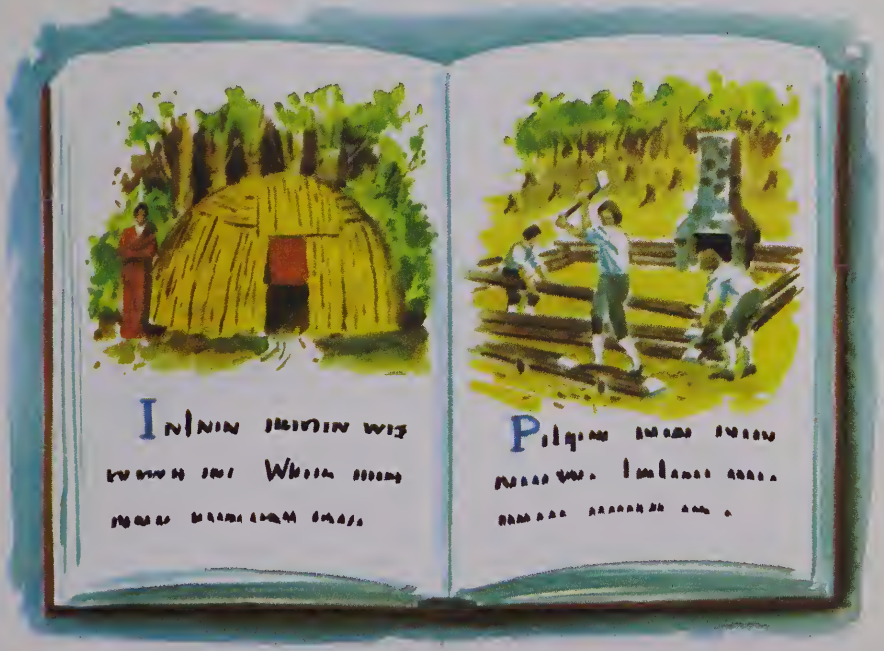
It does not matter what your house is built of. Having a house or shelter is the most important thing.

Why is it important for everyone to have shelter?

Ann looked at the picture of the Indian home. All Indians did not live in tents or wigwams. They used the materials they could find nearby to build their homes.

Do you think this Indian home was warm? How did the Indians keep warm?

The Pilgrim home was built of logs. The Pilgrims also used the materials they could find nearby to build their homes. The men had to cut down the trees and make a clearing to build their homes.



Ann knew that Eskimo children live in a very cold country. Their houses are not very large. The walls of their houses are thick.

What is this Eskimo house built of? Why are the walls thick? Why do the Eskimos build their homes of these blocks of ice?

In some countries it rains much of the time. It is also quite hot.

What is the other house in the book built of? Why is the roof of this house so steep? Why is the house built on stilts?

Building Materials

Many houses are built of lumber. Logs are sawed into lumber.

Trees in the forests are sawed. Tractors carry these logs to a railroad track or to a river. The railroad takes the logs to the sawmills. The logs that are carried to the river are floated downstream to the sawmills. There these logs are sawed into lumber.

Think of how many trees must be cut down to make all the lumber to build houses.

Why are new trees planted where old ones have been cut down?

Cement is used in buildings of all kinds. It is made of water, limestone, and clay. Limestone and clay powder comes in bags. Cement is made from this by adding water.

Concrete is used in building houses and for the foundations and floors of large apartments and other large buildings.

It is made of cement, sand or gravel, and water. Concrete hardens in a very short time. That is why it has to be used as soon as it is ready.

Many houses are built of brick. There are many kinds of bricks. Bricks have been used for many years. They are one of the oldest building materials. They are one of the best materials to build with. Why is this so?

Clay is mixed with sand and water. This looks a little like mud. This mixture goes through a machine that shapes the bricks. These bricks must be dried and then baked in a kiln, which is a very hot oven.

Different kinds of stone are used to build houses and other shelters.

Stone is quarried, or dug, out of the ground. Fieldstone, granite, marble, limestone, and slate are some of the stones used for building.

Machines quarry stone. The stones that are quarried from the ground are taken to a mill. Machines make the stones into any shape that is needed.

Some other materials used in building houses are iron, steel, and glass.

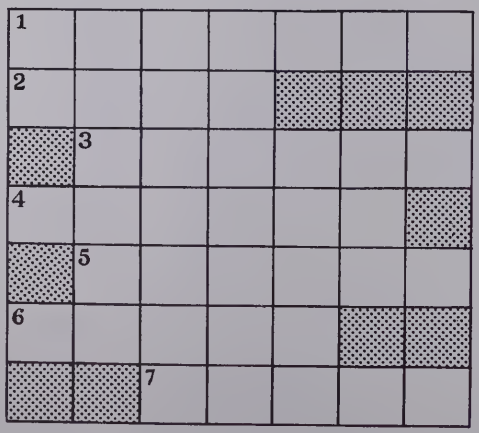
Steel is used for apartment buildings and other big buildings. The frames of these buildings are made of steel. Steel is very strong. Why must big buildings be made of steel? Why doesn't a house have to have a steel frame? Steel holds up big buildings. Why can't the steel in apartment buildings be seen?

Draw a picture of your house. Under the picture write all the materials that were used to build your house. Circle any of the materials that came from your own town or city.

Of what is your school built? Find out what things in the building are made of steel and iron.

This word puzzle will help you to remember some things about houses. You may write the answers on a piece of paper, or you may want to copy the puzzle.

1. Will keep you warm and dry.
2. A very hot oven.
3. Comes from the trees in the forests.
4. To dig stone out of the ground.
5. Water, limestone, and clay.
6. Water, sand, and clay.
7. Lets daylight into your houses.



The Winter Season

Mr. and Mrs. Lee and the children went for a walk in the country. They wanted to see the changes winter had brought.

It was a cold December day, but the sun was bright and the air was still. The ground was covered with snow. Some trees had snow on them, but others were bare.

The children had on warm snowsuits. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were wearing woolen jackets.

David saw some footprints in the snow. He thought they were the footprints of a squirrel or a rabbit.

However, the Lee family did not see any animals. Most of the animals were asleep for the winter.

Ann saw a farmer cutting some of his trees. He was adding wood to his woodpile.

Some children were skating on a nearby pond, and others were coasting down a hill. Julie wanted to coast down the hill too.

Clouds had covered the sun, and the air was getting colder. It would be good to get back home where it was nice and warm!

Mr. Lee picked up Julie, and everyone hurried back to the car.

Do you remember the story? Answer these questions.

1. What winter changes are the same where you live? What changes are different?

2. Was the wind blowing? the sun shining?

3. What month was it? What season was it?

4. Make a list of the signs of winter that the Lee family saw on their walk.

The winter months are December, January, and February. Winter brings some outdoor changes in all parts of our country. The changes are greater in the colder parts of our country than in the warmer parts. Why?

Here are some questions about winter in your part of the country. See how well you can answer them.

1. Are the days shorter or longer than in the fall?

2. Are the evenings warmer or cooler?

3. Is the clothing you wear heavier or lighter? Is it the same?

4. What games do you play in the winter?

5. Do you play the same games in the summer? If not, what games do you play?

6. Is your winter mild or cold?

Where Ann lives, the winters are cold. The days are short. Many of the days are cloudy and stormy.

Often the wind whistles around the houses.

Fires are kept going in the furnaces, oil burners, stoves, and fireplaces.

Most of the trees have lost their leaves. Flowers are gone.

People must dress warmly.

Children have fun coasting, skating, skiing, and playing in the snow.

In the warmer parts of our country the outdoor changes in the winter are not so great.

The days are not so short as they are in the cold places.

The weather is not cold or stormy.

Flowers, fruits, and vegetables still grow outdoors.

People do not need to wear heavy clothing outdoors.

The sun is warm.

There are many birds.

Many people visit the warm places in the winter. Why?

Here are two lists. In one list are things you may see if you live in the cold part of our country in the winter.

In the other list are things you may see in the warm part.

OUR COLD COUNTRY	OUR WARM COUNTRY
bare trees	green grass
snow on the ground	leaves on trees
ice on lakes	flowers blooming
people in warm clothes	vegetables growing
snow birds	fruit growing
children coasting	people swimming
children skating	cool clothes
children skiing	baseball games

Choose one heading, and write under it the things from the list that you have seen in your part of the country.

You may add to this list anything else you may have seen in your part of the country. Keep this list for one week. See how long you can make your list.

When you are sure that you cannot make your list any longer, see if you can draw a winter scene. Use as many things as you can from your list.

You will find it interesting to keep a winter sun record.

Your first winter sun record should be made about the middle of December.

The day is really 24 hours long, but often we think of the day as the hours of daylight. This means the hours from sunrise to sunset.

You will have some homework to do.

Get up early and watch the sunrise.

On the same day watch the sunset.

Make a chart like the one below. Answer all of the questions on the chart.

MY FIRST WINTER SUN RECORD

	Month	Day	Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise				A.M.	
Sunset				P.M.	

One week later do the same homework. Make another chart like the one above. How long was the day in the first winter record? How long was the day in the second winter record? Which day was longer, the day in the first winter record or in the second? Are the days becoming longer or shorter?

You have learned to tell directions by your shadow, the sun, the North Star, and a compass. In winter just as in the fall—

1. Your shadow at noon always points north.
2. The sun at noon is always in the south.

3. The North Star is always in the north.

4. The pointer stars are in the outer edge of the Big Dipper.

5. The pointer stars always point to the North Star.

6. The needle of a compass always points north.

Look at Ann in the picture. She is facing north. Where is east? south? west? How long is your noontime shadow in December? Is it longer or shorter than it was in September? What does this tell you about the length of daylight in December?

Turn back to page 31, and read what it says about a weather chart. Perhaps some of you have been keeping weather charts. This would be a good time for everyone to keep a chart for a month.

Find out just how much you remember about weather records. Do you remember what the following words mean? Use page 31 to help you.

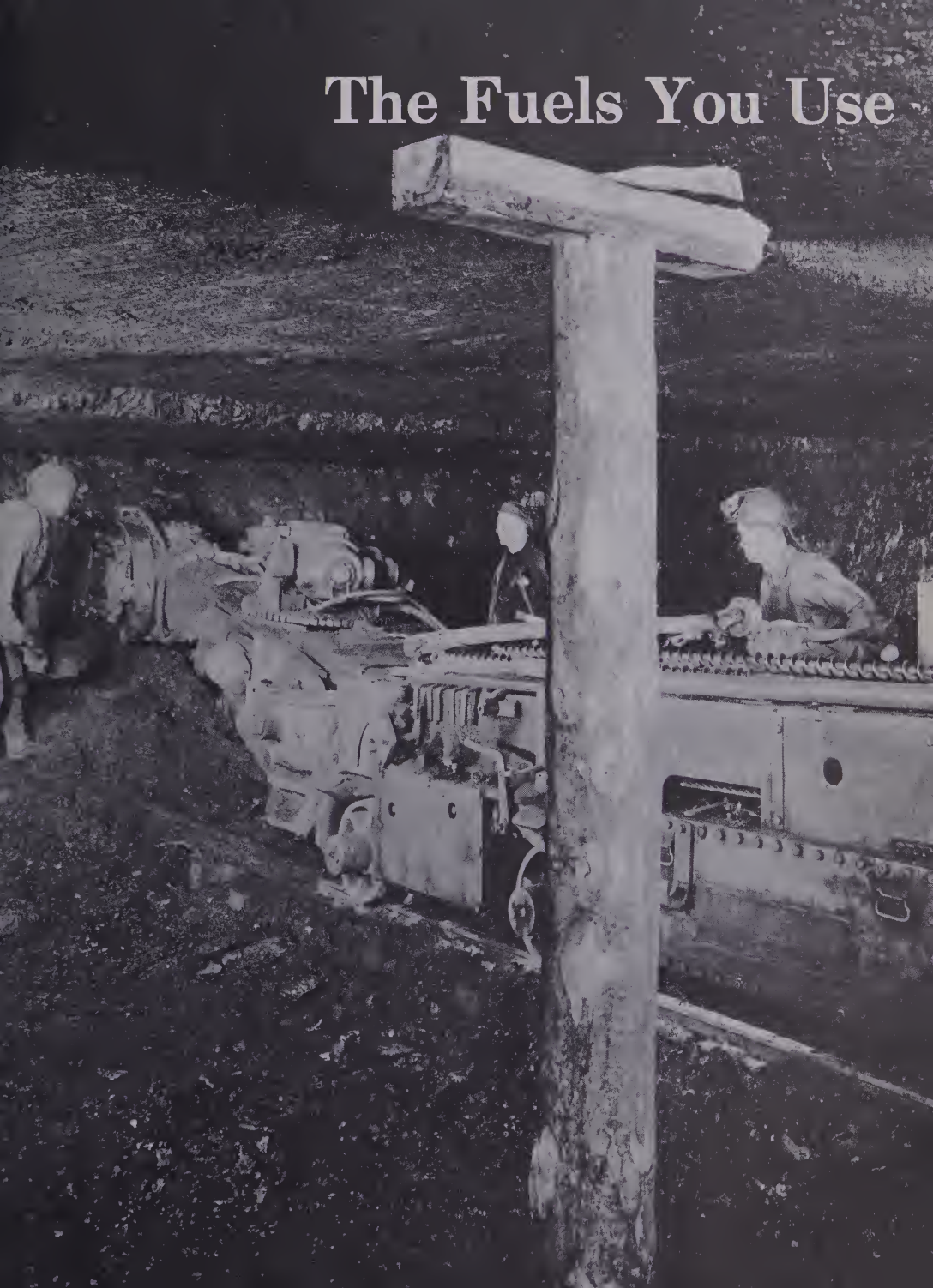
temperature	wind direction
precipitation	wind velocity

Each day check the following on your winter weather chart: date, hour, temperature (use a thermometer), wind direction (use a compass), wind velocity, precipitation, and sky.

At the end of the month check:

1. Which day was the most pleasant?
2. How many overcast days were there?
3. Was there rain or snow?
4. How many days did it rain?
5. How many days did it snow?
6. How low did the temperature go?
7. How high did the temperature go?
8. What do you like best about winter?

The Fuels You Use



Winter is the season when people want to be warm. It is the time when people have to think about heating their homes.

Many homes are heated today by passing hot water or steam through pipes and radiators. Other homes are heated by passing hot air through the rooms.

Fuel must be burned to heat the water or air. Some of the fuels used are wood, gas, coal, oil, coke, and charcoal.

Fuels are burned in fireplaces, stoves, coal furnaces, and oil burners.

Name some other things that are used to burn fuels.

The Pilgrims had to build their fires outdoors and in fireplaces. They did not have stoves. What did they use for heating their houses and cooking? Where did they get their fuel?

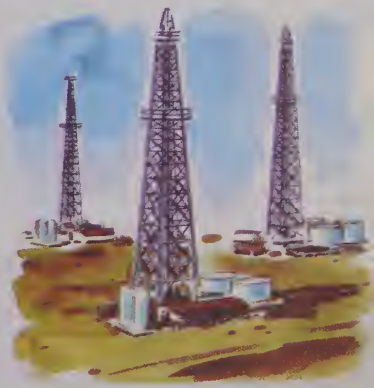
Some people heat their houses by burning coal. Others use oil, gas, or wood.

Electricity is often used to make heat. It is not a fuel, but it gives you light and heat and power to run motors.

There are three kinds of heat for houses—hot water, hot air, and steam.

How is your home heated?

How is your school heated? Do you remember how the school that David and Ann go to is heated? Turn back to page 7 and see if you are right.



What is the cheapest fuel in your community? Do you know why it is the cheapest?

Wood Is a Fuel

Many farmers cut wood from their own wood lots. They burn this wood in their own homes because it is cheaper. It is also easier to get the wood from their wood lots.

People who live in the city can buy wood. Why does it cost more to buy wood in the city?

Wood catches fire more quickly than coal does. A wood fire burns out more quickly than a coal fire does.

Charcoal is wood that has been heated in large ovens until it burns black. It burns without smoke, and it makes a good fuel. People often use it to cook outdoors. Charcoal is often sold in small bags.

Coal Is a Fuel

Miners dig coal from the ground in a mine. Although big machines do much of the work today, men still have to dig the coal.

The miners go into the mine through a shaft, which is a hole dug straight down into the earth. Elevators carry the miners up and down in the shaft.

After the coal has been dug, it is put into cars which sometimes run on tracks. The coal is carried in the cars to the shaft. It is raised to the top of the mine.

The coal is sent by train and boat to many parts of this country and other countries.

A coal fire gives good heat. It burns a long time.

Coke is made by heating soft coal in large ovens. Coke gives good heat and burns quickly without smoke.

Oil Is a Fuel

Oil is found deep in the ground. Men drill deep wells to find oil. They pump the oil into great tanks. Oil is pumped through pipes all over the country to refineries.

It is pumped to oil tankers along the coast. These oil tankers are boats that carry the oil to many places. It is also pumped to railroads and into tank trucks.

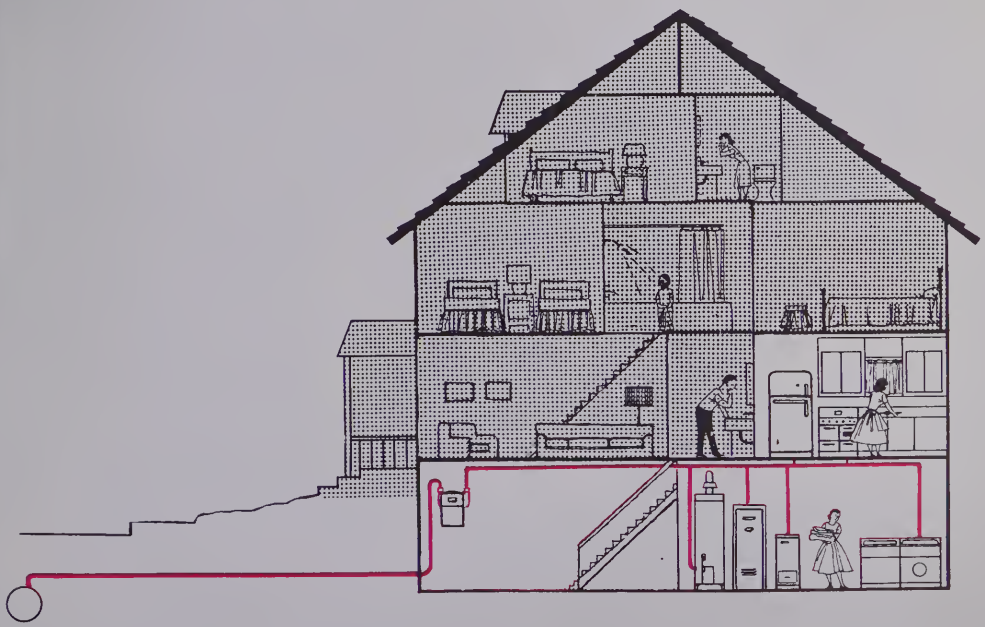
Many people now burn oil instead of coal. It burns easily and without so much work.

Gas Is a Fuel

Gas is often made by heating soft coal. This gas is stored in tanks. The gas flows through pipes to houses. It is used for heating and for cooking. This gas is called artificial gas.

Natural gas is found in the ground in some parts of this country. Sometimes it is carried for many miles through pipes to different parts of the country.

Find out which gas is cheaper.



You have found that heat comes from different fuels. The sun also gives heat, but the sun is not a fuel in the same way as coal and oil are. What else does the sun give?

Copy these sentences. Fill in the spaces with words that make the sentences true. Why will the answers be different in some parts of the country?

1. ____ is the cheapest fuel for most farmers to use.

2. Gas is made by heating ____.

3. Natural gas is found in the ____.

4. Oil is found in the ____.

5. The men who dig coal are called ____.

6. ____ is wood that has been heated in large ovens.

7. ____ burns quickly.

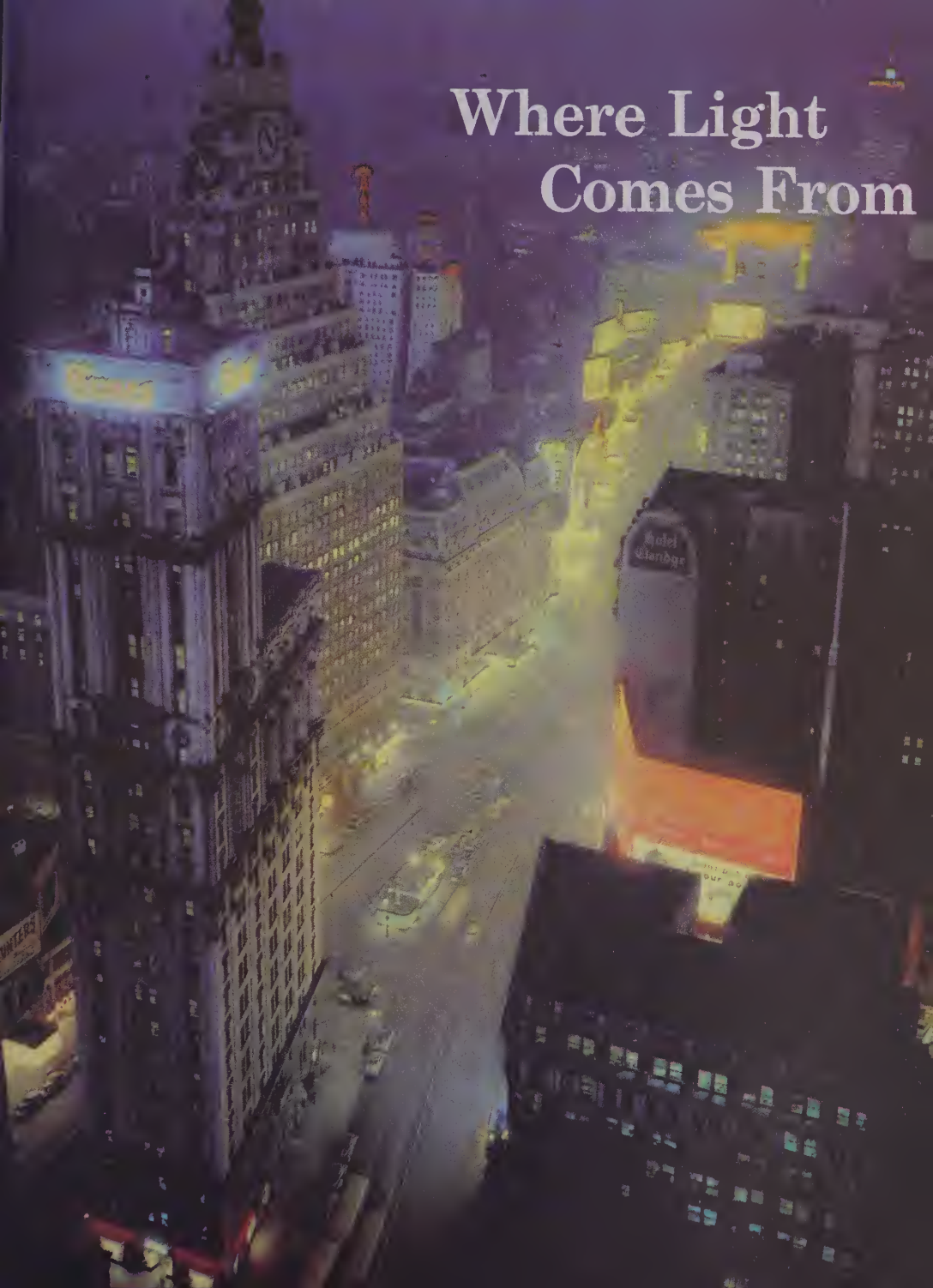
See if you can find the answers to these questions about fuels in your state.

1. Are there coal mines in your state?

2. Are oil wells found in your state?

3. Are there forests for cutting wood?

4. What fuels are used in your state?


Where Light
Comes From

The Story of Light

Long ago people used torches at night. The torches smoked, and the wind blew the flame. A torch does not give very good light. Why? A good light is clear, steady, and bright. It does not give off smoke or odors.

After a time men learned to make candles. Candles give a better light than torches.

Candles were dipped by hand at first. Later candle molds were made.

Try making a candle. You will need some melted wax and a string. Dip your piece of string into the melted wax. As the wax cools on the string, it coats it. Keep dipping the string into the wax. Dip the candle into cold water each time.

In time men learned to make oil lamps. They burned whale oil in the lamps.

Whaling was very important many years ago. It was hard work catching the whales and getting the oil from their blubber.

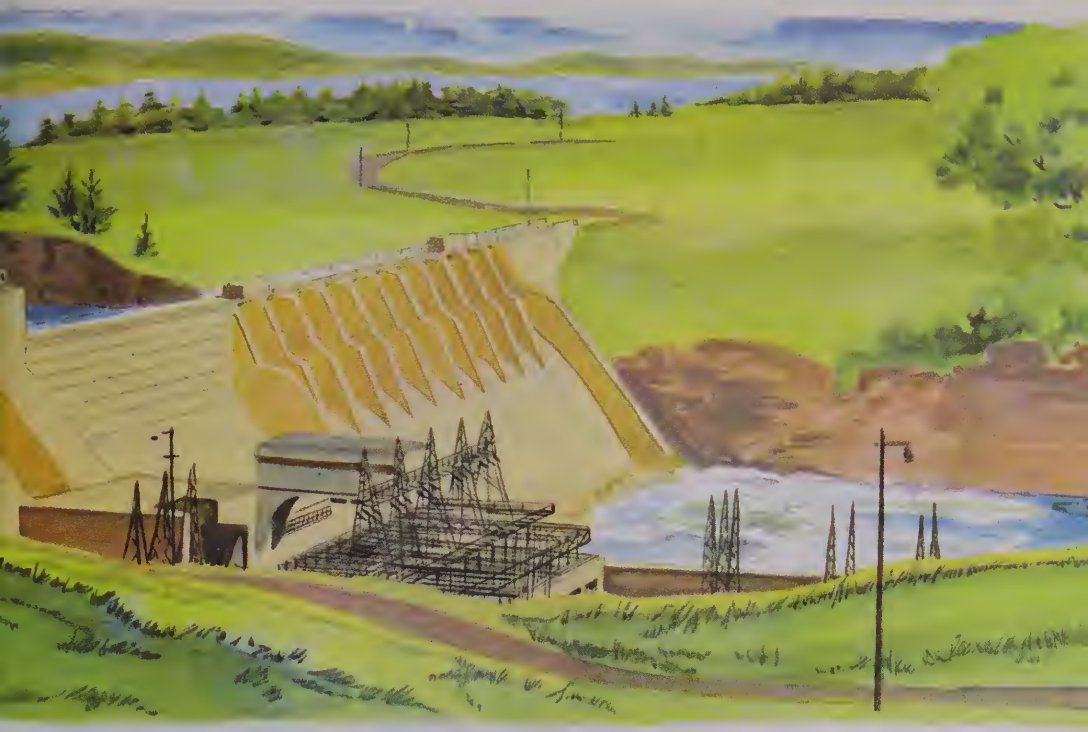
Later men learned to use kerosene. The kerosene came from oil in the ground. It was used in lamps for light and in stoves for heat.

Gas is now used for heating and cooking, but it was used to light buildings and streets.

Electricity is used almost everywhere in this country for light. The electricity is carried by wires to your house and other buildings.

It was discovered by Benjamin Franklin that electricity and lightning are the same thing. One night he sent a kite up into the air. The wind was blowing, and lightning kept flashing across the sky. At the end of the kite string was a key. When he touched the key with a piece of metal, he got a shock from the electricity.

He knew that someday electricity would be made to do all kinds of work. See if you can find this story to read or tell your class.



Electricity is made in an electric power plant. Sometimes water is dammed as it is in the picture above. Water is dammed to provide the power for making electricity.

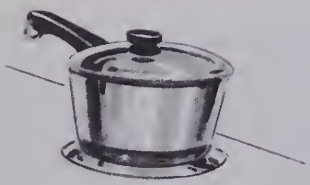
In places where it is hard to get water power, steam is used to make electricity. The steam turns big wheels called dynamos.

The dynamos make the electricity. The steam is made by heating water until it turns to steam.

Here are two experiments for you to try. The first experiment will show you how you can make steam. The second experiment will show you how steam can make something move.

Heat some water in a teakettle until the water boils. Watch and see if you can see the steam coming from the teakettle.

If you hold a piece of glass or a mirror near the spout of the teakettle, you will find that it gets wet. Why?

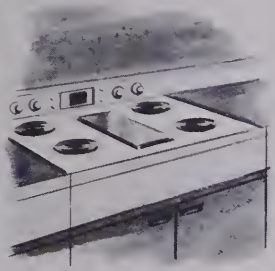


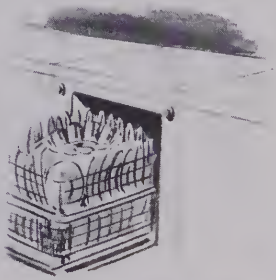
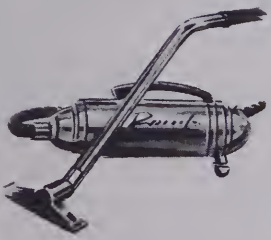
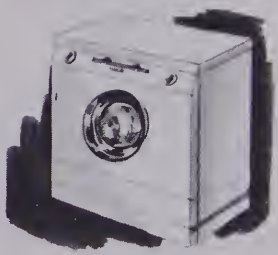
Steam is used to do many things. It helps to do work. You know that it helps to make electricity. Put some water in a pan and cover the pan lightly with a cover. Heat this pan of water. When the water boils, it makes steam. What does this steam do to the cover on the pan?

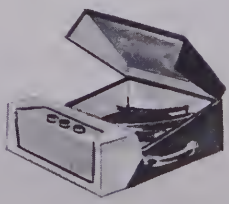
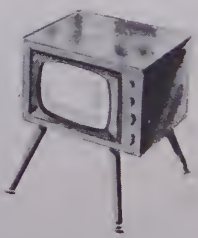
You cannot see steam, but you can see the little clouds it makes.

The pictures on this page show you some of the ways in which electricity is useful in homes. See if you can name each picture. Which of these have you seen?



Here is a list of some more ways in which electricity is useful in homes. Try to find pictures of each thing that is named. See if you can add to this list.

electric lights
telephone
doorbell
electric fan
radio
sewing machine
heating pad
electric train
elevator
air conditioner
electric broiler
electric frying pan
hair dryer
electric blanket
tape recorder
sun lamp
deep freeze
typewriter
electric guitar
coffee percolator
movie projector
electric mixer
hedge clippers
table and floor lamps

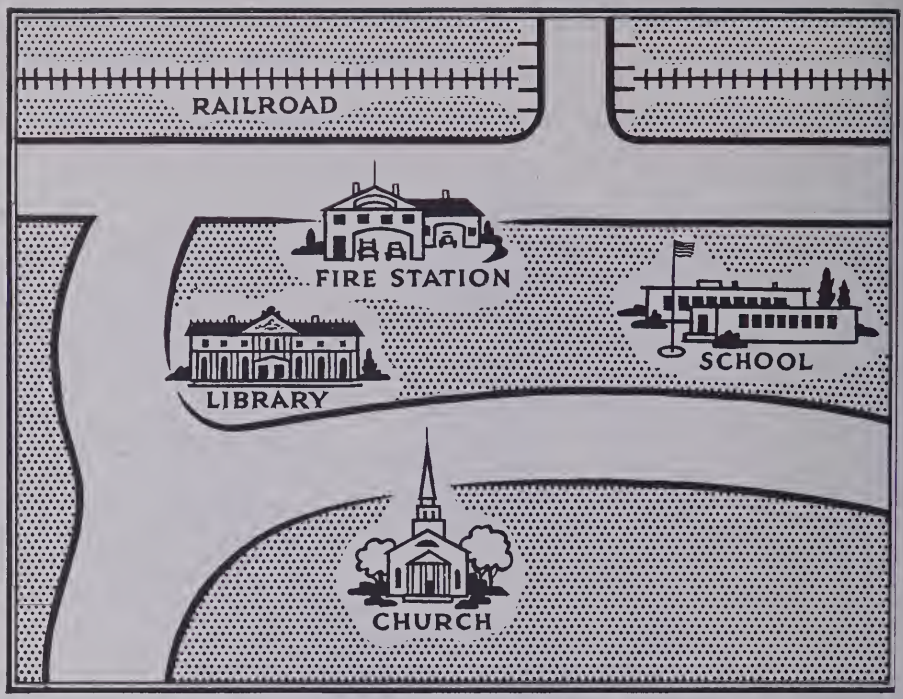
See if you can find the answers to these questions.

1. Where does the electricity come from in your community?

2. Where does the gas that is used in your community come from? If you do not have gas in your community, see if you can find out why you do not.

3. What did Benjamin Franklin do? Why did this help us?

How to Use Maps

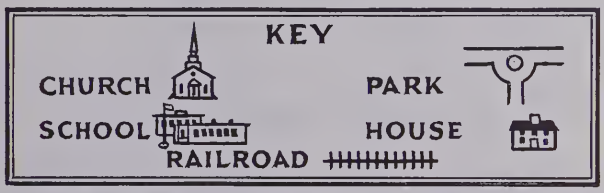


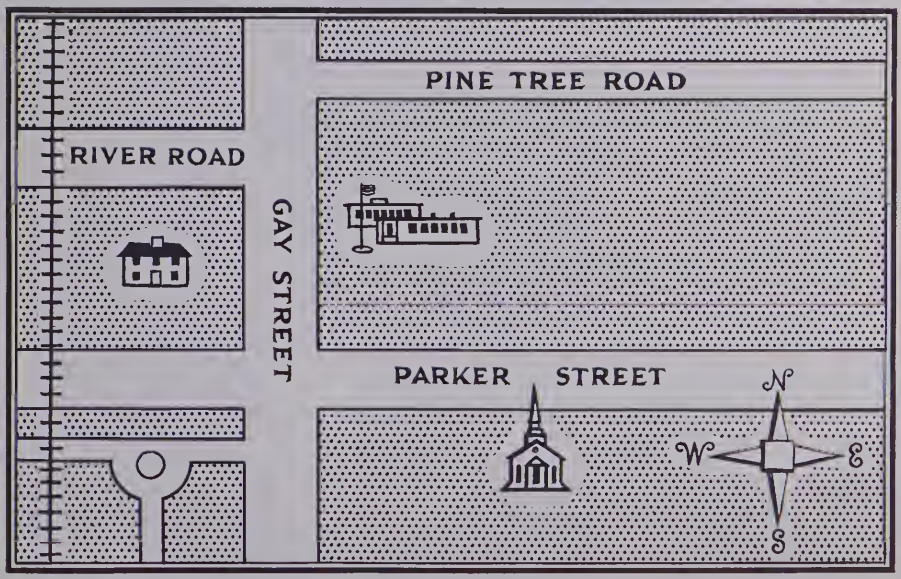
You can see how part of a community looks from this map. A map is like an airplane picture of a place.

If north is at the top of the page and east is at the right of the page, where are west and south?

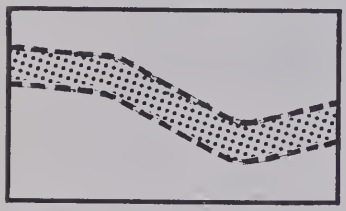
What important buildings do you see on this map? In what direction are the church, the library, the school, the railroad, and the fire station on this map?

Most maps have a key, or they use signs to help you read them. Look at the key for this map. Use this key to help you. On what street is the park? In what direction is the railroad from the school? How many streets do you see on this map? In what direction is the church from the house? In what direction is Pine Tree Road from the church?

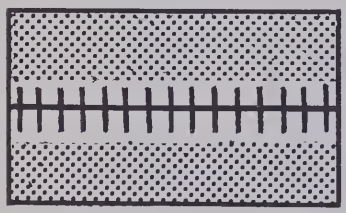




Good Roads

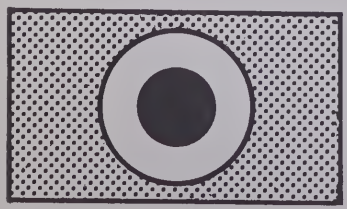


Poor Roads



Railroad

Airport



City

A map shows you how to get from one place to another. It tells you where towns and cities are.

There are many kinds of maps. They cannot show you the real size of places. A scale is used to help you see the difference in size and distance. A map scale may tell you that 1 inch on the map is equal to 5 miles on the earth.

Maps are used by many people. Weather maps are used by pilots to learn about the weather.

Sea captains and other people who use boats need maps to tell them about the direction of the wind. How does this help them?

What would you look at if you were planning to take a long trip by car? If you have any maps at home, bring them to school. See how many of the signs shown on this page you can find on the maps.

How People Travel

How People Traveled

The early settlers were the people who came to live in this country a long time ago. The Pilgrims were early settlers.

These people did not need to travel because they made so many of their things. They raised their own crops, and so they had food.

If they had to travel, they used trails, which were narrow paths. Long ago there were no roads. These trails were not always easy to travel. They were often very narrow and steep. Wild animals and unfriendly Indians made the trails dangerous for the settlers.

The Indians made some of these trails. Sometimes the only marks of a trail were on trees. How did this help the settlers?

Some of these early settlers wanted to move to the West. They used covered wagons for traveling.

These wagons were covered with a piece of canvas or a blanket. They were pulled by oxen. In the wagons the settlers carried what they would need to set up a new home. Can you name some of the things? These wagons were like traveling homes.

A trip in a covered wagon was very hard. The wagons often got stuck in the mud. The settlers had to cross streams and to watch out for wild animals. At night they placed the covered wagons in a circle around the campfire.

What exciting adventures do you think you might have had if you had been a traveler in a covered wagon?

More and more towns grew. People began to travel more. They traveled to buy and to sell things. They traveled to visit friends and relatives.

The stagecoach was used by these people. It was pulled by four or more horses. There were two or more rows of seats inside the coach, where the passengers sat. The driver sat outside on a seat near the top of the coach.

Long trips were sometimes not safe. Can you tell why? It took four days to travel from Boston to New York by stagecoach. See if you can find out how long it takes to get there today by bus, by train, by airplane.

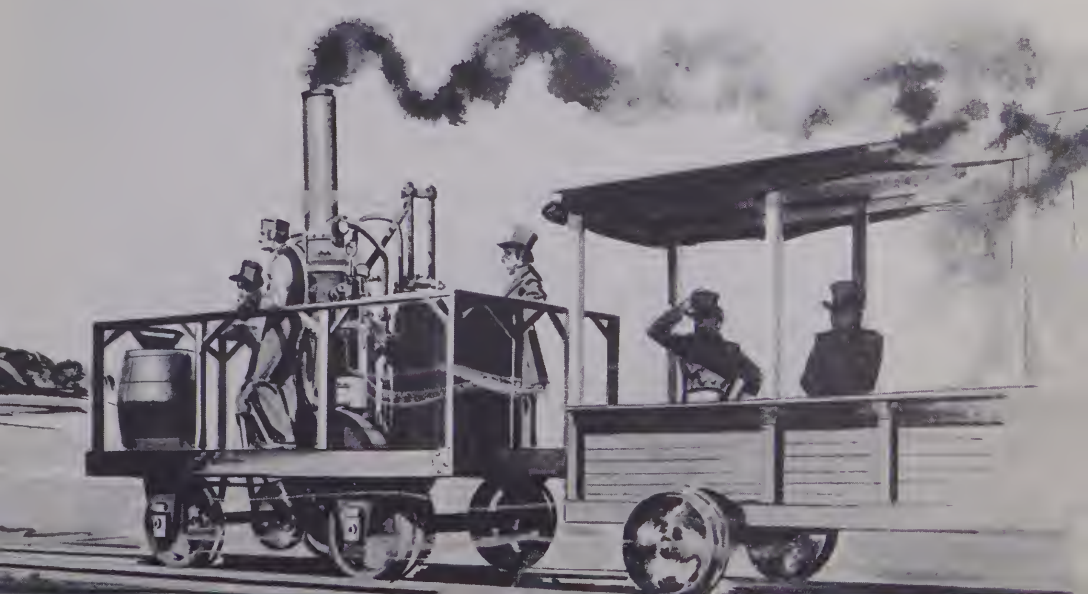
One of the earliest trains was called "Tom Thumb" because it was so small.

The first train was very different from the streamlined trains of today.

Most people were a little afraid of these "horseless things." Passengers choked from the smoke. Dangerous sparks flew up from the engine.

No train signals were used at first! When the engineer arrived at a station, he climbed a pole and looked up the track to see if it was clear. It was hard to start these locomotives, and it was just as hard to stop them!

Think of the trains that you have ridden in or have seen pictures of today. How are they different from "Tom Thumb"?



Today there are many different ways that people can travel. They can travel on land, in the air, and on water. One way that most people like to travel is by automobile. Give five reasons why this is true.

The automobile is not a very old invention, but it has made many changes in the way people live and work and play. Can you think of at least one change?

Perhaps your class can make a scrapbook of the kinds of cars that people use for pleasure.

Look at page 157, and answer these questions.

1. How many ways of travel are shown?

2. How many are there in your community?

3. How does your family travel to work?

4. How does your family travel when it goes on a vacation or a trip?

5. How do people travel across the ocean?

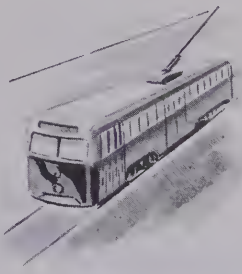
6. What is the fastest way to travel?

7. What is the slowest way to travel?

8. How does a car, or how would a car, help your family?

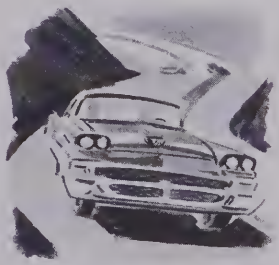
9. How would a bicycle help you?

Which way do you like to travel? Why? Name some other ways of travel.









Why People Travel

People travel for many reasons. Just think what it would be like if there were no cars, trains, or buses. Think what it would be like without any planes or boats.

When you travel, you see new places and new people. You see what other people do and where they live.

Some people have to travel in their work. Can you think of some?

How does your family get its food shopping done? What about shopping for clothes? How do you go to school? Do you remember how David and Ann Lee went to school? By what other ways do children go to school?

Here is a list of some places where people in a neighborhood will go. Tell how your family goes or could go to each place.

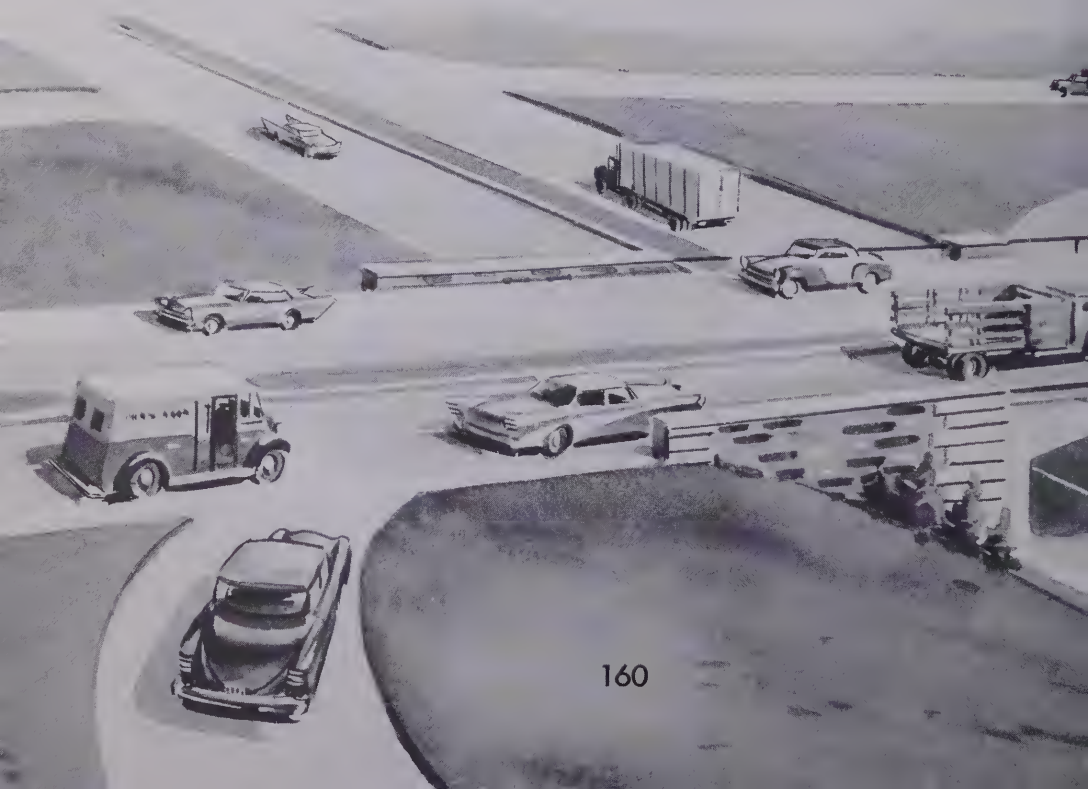
store	place for fun	nearest city
school	work	nearest town
church	voting place	airport
library	fire alarm box	mountains
station	bus stop	lake
theater	police station	ocean

Roads and Highways

Today we have many fine roads in our country. They are made of concrete, tar, and other materials. Some of these roads are called highways.

Cars, trucks, buses, and trailers travel over them. They carry people and goods to many different places.

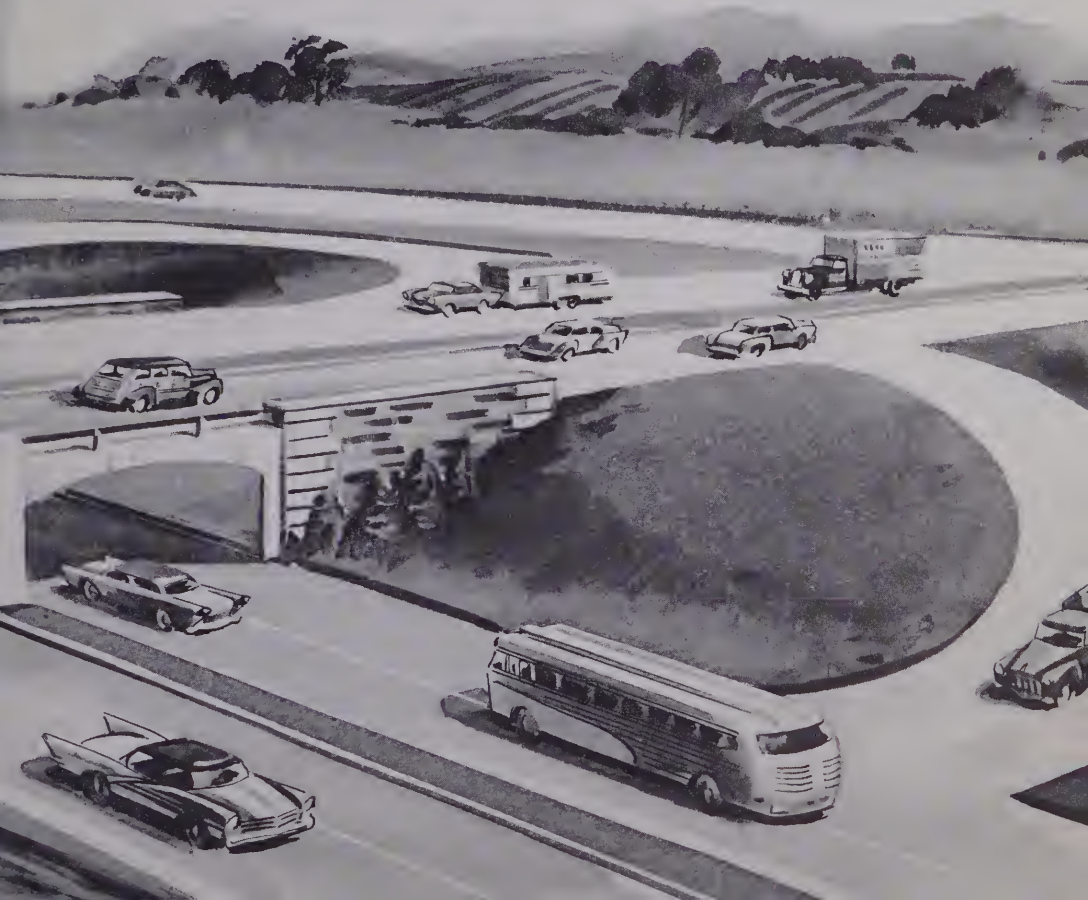
Some highways are toll roads. Why must people pay to use these roads just as they did on some of the early roads?



Highways are built today to make traveling much safer and more direct for many people. Well-built roads help to make them safe.

Many of these highways have bridges. How do bridges help people who travel on highways?

A good highway should have traffic signs, road signs, and places for cars to stop out of the way of other cars. What is one of the important highways in your community called?



You have learned that the early settlers used Indian trails and that they also made their own trails.

In the winter it was hard to travel over these first roads. They were often very muddy, and the horses got stuck.

People began to use wagons; so these early roads had to be made wider. Logs were laid across the road, side by side. These were called corduroy roads. How do you think it felt riding over one of those log roads?

Later roads were built which cost people money to travel over. As you know, they were called toll roads. The roads cost so much to build that the people who used them helped to pay for them.

At first there were no bridges. It was hard to cross some of the rivers and streams. Some of the early wooden bridges were covered. Why?

Just think of all the roads in your own community. Think of all the roads that there must be in this country! Roads are built to be safe. There are signs that people who use the roads should know to help make roads safe to travel on.

What would you do if you saw these signs?

Traffic Lights—Red, Yellow, Green
No Passing
One Way Traffic →
One Way Traffic ←
Detour
Hill—No Passing
Danger
Thickly Settled
Deer Crossing
Cattle Crossing
Speed Limit—25 miles
School Ahead
Slippery When Wet
Railroad Crossing

The pilot of a plane has traffic signals too. He has a radio in his plane. He uses the radio to follow the radio beams. Radio beams are the traffic lights of the air.

Can you think of any other traffic signals? What do boat captains use?

Choose the right word to finish each of these sentences.

1. Trails were made by ____.
   children Indians
2. Covered wagons were used by ____.
   early settlers Indians
3. The stagecoach from New York to Boston took ____.
   2 days 4 days 6 days
4. The first train was ____.
   safe not safe
5. Covered wagons were pulled by ____.
   horses oxen
6. Highways help to make traveling ____.
   slower safer
7. Covered bridges were made of ____.
   wood stone
8. Corduroy roads were made of ____.
   cement logs
9. To travel on a toll road you ____.
   have to pay do not have to pay

You have learned how people used to travel and how they travel today. Look at this list. Which words tell how people used to travel? Which words tell how people travel today?

boats	covered wagons	buses	by foot
trains	stagecoaches	cars	planes

How People Trade

What Is Trade?

Food, shelter, clothing, and fuel come from many different places. All over this country people buy and sell things that are needed. These things are called goods. The buying and selling of goods is called trade.

As towns and cities grow bigger and bigger, more things have to be bought and sold.

What are some foods that are brought into your community on any of these trucks?

Today people use money for trading. The Indians did not have money. They traded furs, skins, and other things for what they wanted from the early settlers.

Have you ever traded with someone? Tell the class about it.

Why do people come to your community to trade? If they do not come to your community, can you tell where they could go? Where does your family trade?

How Goods Are Carried

Ships are used to carry goods and people across the ocean. The ships that carry only freight are called freighters. There are boats that carry goods up and down rivers and on large lakes. The flat boat carrying coal is called a coal barge. What are some goods that freighters carry?

Day and night people and goods travel in many different ways. The carrying of people and goods from place to place is called transportation. Transportation gives work to many people—for example, engineers, conductors, pilots, and bus drivers.

Trade and transportation help people in different parts of our country and in other countries to know more about one another. You get to know what other people are like, and you discover that they are very much like you and your friends.

Each community must buy some goods. It also has some things to sell. These goods have to be transported.

Here is a list of goods that can be bought or sold in different communities.

fuel oil	potatoes	building materials
poultry	pineapples	leather goods
bananas	clothing	furniture
seafood	bicycles	refrigerators

Copy the charts below and put in the goods from the above list. There are other goods that you can add. Choose those that you know are bought or sold in your community. Write them under the right headings. Tell how each was transported.

GOODS THAT ARE BOUGHT	HOW TRANSPORTED
bananas	boat

GOODS THAT ARE SOLD	HOW TRANSPORTED
potatoes	truck

If your class started a scrapbook of the different kinds of cars, then perhaps you can add pictures of other means of transportation.

How People Communicate

Today people have many different ways of communicating with each other. To communicate means to send thoughts or messages. People can communicate with those who are near by talking, or they can communicate with those who are far away in many other ways.

Each picture on this page tells a different way of communicating with people. What are some other ways you use?

Talking, signaling, printing, writing, and drawing pictures are some ways by which people can communicate.

Sometimes we communicate by seeing and sometimes by listening. When can we see and hear at the same time?

"Stop," "look," and "listen" are good words to remember when someone is talking to you or is showing you something. Why are these good words?

Do you think that people were always able to communicate with each other? Why was it hard to do this?

Many Indians used smoke signals to communicate with each other. Smoky fires were built. An Indian held a blanket over the fire, and then he let the smoke make long or short puffs. These puffs were usually signals or warnings. Indians watching these puffs could tell what the message was.

Ways of Communicating

There are so many different ways of giving and receiving messages.

The first movies were silent. The words that were being said on the screen were written under each picture. Sound movies made it possible to see and hear at the same time what is on the screen.

To send messages over wires electricity is used. These messages are called telegrams. A telegram is a quick way to receive or send a short message. Sometimes the telegram is delivered to your house, and sometimes the operator telephones the message to you.

Electricity is also used to carry messages over telephone wires. Can you name some ways in which a telephone is useful?

How does a fire alarm box send a message? Where is the fire alarm box nearest your home?

The radio is used to send all kinds of messages. It is used for weather reports, news, and music. What are some other kinds of radio broadcasts? What is your favorite program?

Some radios carry messages across the ocean. Some radios are run by electricity made by batteries.

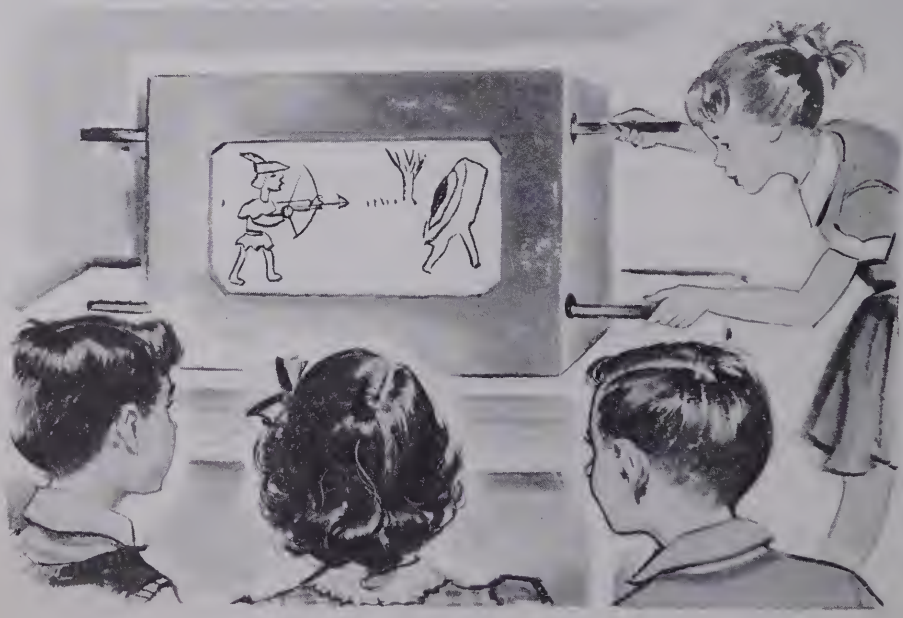
Many police cars have two-way radios in them. In what ways do these radios help policemen?

Television is brought into your home like your radio programs. It is like having movies whenever you wish.

Television brings things to you just as they are happening. It also brings news to you after it has happened. Films are made and then used on television.

There are some good television programs. It is best to choose the programs you want to watch instead of watching just any program.

Plan a class television program.



Sound is important to communication. Did you ever wonder what makes sound? It is made when something moves back and forth. This is called vibration. These vibrations travel through the air to your ear.

This is an easy experiment to try. You will need two small tin cans, each with a hole in the bottom. Wax a long piece of string and put it through the holes in the tin cans. Tie a knot on each end so that it will not slide through the hole.

Ann is holding the tin can to her mouth and is giving a message to her friend who is holding the other can to his ear.

What is the most distant place you have ever telephoned to? How long would it take you to travel to the place you telephoned so easily? What should you remember when you are using the telephone?

Here is an alphabetical list of some means of communication.

cameras

books	newspapers	signal flags
door bells	pictures	storm flags
fire alarms	police signals	telegrams
letters	radio	telephones
magazines	records	television
movies	school bells	traffic lights

To which of these must you listen?

Which of these must you see?

Are there any that you listen to and see at the same time?

What are some sounds that you like? What are some sounds that you do not like?

Sound can travel through wood, metal, and soil. Sound travels better through water than through air.

Some sounds are soft and pleasant; some sounds are loud and unpleasant. Draw pictures of both kinds of sound.

The Spring Season

Early in the spring the Lees went to see the new lambs at Mr. Fair's farm.

On the way to the farm they were surprised to see a little snow still in the woods. The family stopped to look at Silver Lake. There they saw two ducks trying to walk on some thin ice!

The day was clear and bright with few clouds in the sky. Ann was glad she had not worn her heavy coat.

A flock of birds appeared, and David was sure they had just returned from the South.

At the farm Mr. Fair had put his horse and his cows out to pasture. The children were very much excited when they saw the new calf.

Mr. Fair had plowed his land and was ready for planting. The apple trees in his orchard were covered with buds, and some flowers were already in bloom.

When the children got to the barn, they thought the mother sheep looked very wooly, and the baby lambs were very wobbly!

The children were glad that the days were growing longer for there was much to see.

David, Ann, and Julie walked around the farm. They saw pussy willows in the field near the woods. Julie pointed to a cocoon that was hanging on a branch. David told her that a moth would come out of this cocoon.

So many changes take place in the spring that it is hard to keep up with them all!

See how well you can finish these sentences. Read the story again to yourself, and it will help you with the answers.

1. Some snow was still on the ground because ____.

2. All the ice on Silver Lake had not melted because ____.

3. A flock of birds had returned because ____.

4. The animals that had been born in the early spring were ____.

5. On their walk the children saw ____.

Name all the signs of spring in the story. You should find at least ten signs.

What is spring like where you live? Is it the same as where the Lees live? If it is different, tell how it is different.

In the northern part of our country the warm spring winds and the sun melt the snow and ice. Spring rains make the rivers rise. Sometimes floods are caused by too much rain and melting snow.

When the snow and ice are gone, the farmers get ready for the spring planting. The birds return from the South. Flowers begin to grow. Lawns and fields become green.

Warm weather comes much sooner in the southern part of our country than it does in the northern part. The farmers in the South can plant their crops early in the spring season. As the days grow longer in the spring, people can spend more of their time outdoors.

The spring months are March, April, and May. Many outdoor changes take place in the spring. Are the days shorter or longer than in winter? Are the evenings warmer or cooler? Is your clothing heavier or lighter? Are you having an early or late spring this year? What games do you like to play in the spring?

Keep a spring sun record just as you kept a winter sun record. Try to do this as near March 21 as possible. Do you know why?

My First Spring Sun Record

	Month	Day	Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise					
Sunset					

Two weeks later make a second sun record.

How long was the day in your first spring sun record? Was it longer two weeks later?

Some parts of our country have daylight saving time. This means that clocks are moved ahead one hour. Workers like farmers and milkmen have more daylight working hours. Why?

Check today's weather. Is it warm? Is it cool? Are there clouds in the sky? Is the wind blowing? Is the sun shining? What month is this? What season is it?

Keep a spring weather chart for two weeks. Check the following on your chart each day: date, hour, temperature, wind direction, wind velocity, sky, and precipitation.

Day by day watch the thermometer and the sky. Notice where the wind is coming from and how hard it is blowing. Be careful to notice the differences between rain and mist and between mist and fog.

Some children may have snow and sleet to watch at this time of the year. Some may see hail and thunderstorms. Some may have sunshine and cloudless skies. Spring weather is not the same everywhere. What is it like where you live?

At the end of two weeks tell which was the warmest day. How warm was it? Which was the coolest day? How cool was it? How much difference was there in the temperature? How many rainy days were there? Why do we need rain at this time of the year?

Remember how you found out how long your shadow was in the fall and in the winter. Find out how long your shadow is in March. If you were to compare the length of these shadows, you would find that your December shadow was the longest one. Can you tell why?

If the noon sun is higher in the sky in spring than in winter, does that make the spring days longer or shorter?

Spring is a very busy season for most people. Many mothers are busy doing their spring cleaning. You can see that there are jobs to be done outside the house too.

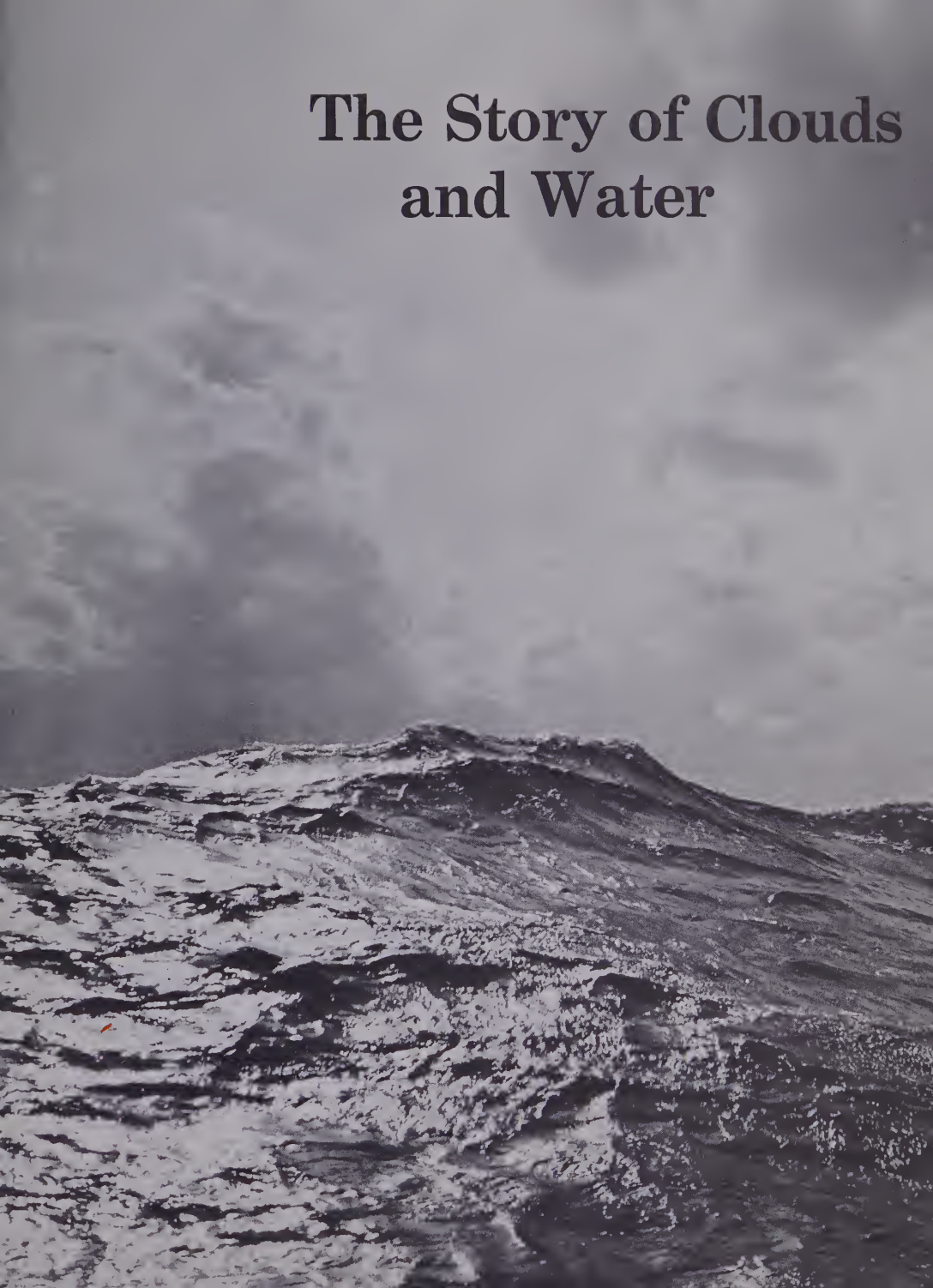
The garden has to be dug and the seeds planted. Bulbs are uncovered if they are in the ground. Fruit trees are sprayed. Houses, buildings, and roads are often built in the spring. Why is this so?

In Ann's class the children made a large spring chart for their wall. They listed many signs of spring on it. When someone saw a sign of spring, he wrote the date and drew a picture on the chart of what he had seen.

Some of these things happen in your part of the country in the spring. Why don't you make a spring chart? Begin with the same list that Ann's class used. It may not be the same as that of Ann's class because you may live in a different part of the country.

SIGNS OF SPRING	WHEN SEEN	HOW IT LOOKED
my first robin		
buds on trees		
frogs peeping		
snow melting		
man plowing		
garden being planted		
boys playing baseball		
girls jumping rope		
cows in a pasture		
first tree blossom		
first flower		
house being built		
road being fixed		
a bird's nest		

The Story of Clouds and Water

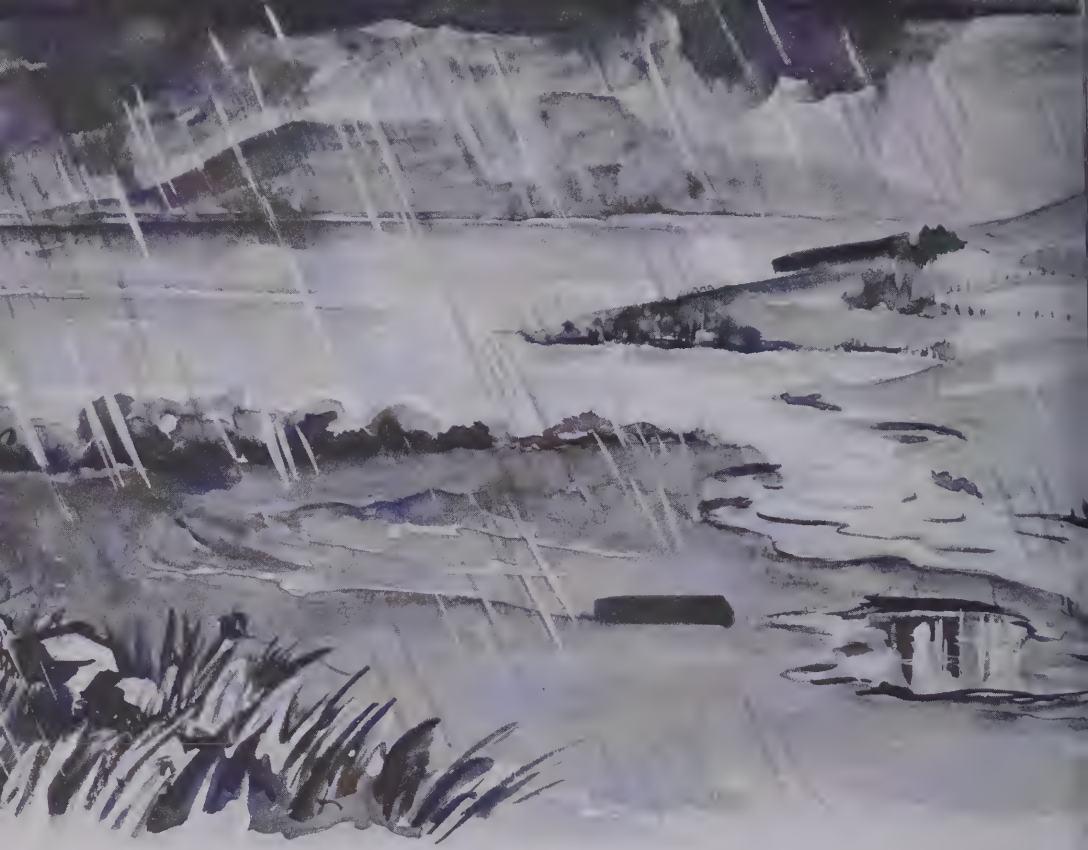


Ann and David watched the high, fleecy clouds floating like big balls of cotton. David told Ann that these clouds did not bring rain.

Clouds are really mist. Mist is made of very tiny drops of water. When these clouds grow big and heavy with water, they fall. They may fall as rain, hail, snow, or sleet.

There are many kinds of clouds. All of them are made of water. Watch and see how quickly clouds change their shapes.

You can tell a little about the weather from the shapes of clouds. Black, heavy clouds are rain clouds. Clouds in long, lumpy rolls do not bring rain. Small, pointed clouds that look like flocks of sheep, high in the sky, usually mean a storm.



The clouds you see in the sky make rain. Much of the water that falls goes back into the air. You cannot see this happen. This is called evaporation. When the water goes back into the air, it is called vapor. Do you remember the experiment on page 144? Steam is very hot vapor. You cannot see steam, but as it cools, it forms a mist. This is what all vapor does.

Water is changing into vapor all the time. The rain that falls makes puddles. Some of it falls into lakes, ponds, rivers, and oceans. Some of it soaks into the ground. Vapor rises from all of these places. Vapor is always in the air. It is called moisture.

Rain and snow give us water. Think what it would be like without water. Why is water so important to us?

Water Cycle

Water is always moving. Even as you look at it in a quiet pond, it is moving. It is changing into vapor. Some water helps to form clouds, some goes into the ground, and some falls into rivers and streams to find its way to the ocean. This is the water cycle.

Do you see now why this is called the water cycle? It seems to go in a circle. The clouds are formed from the vapor. These clouds fall to earth in different forms of water. The heat from the sun makes some water evaporate and go back to form clouds.

People, fish, insects, and snakes must have water to live. Trees, bushes, plants, and flowers must have water.

If there is too much water, it can cause floods. Some floods do a great deal of harm. They wash away houses, animals, people, and many other things.

Too much water will wash the soil away. The soil left is not good for growing things. The land has to be filled in, and the soil must be fixed so plants can grow in it again.

Water is used in many ways. It is used for drinking, cooking, washing, planting, making electricity, and making water power. It is also used for transportation, for enjoyment, and as a home for wildlife.

Think of the water in your house. How many different ways does your family use water? Think of all the people who must use water for the same reasons. Do most families need a great deal of water?

Are there any ponds, lakes, or rivers near your community? Find out where your water comes from. How is it brought to your community?

Water from many little streams joins with other little streams to form our rivers. Some rivers are very small, and others are very large. Rivers wind in and out as they travel along. Sometimes they make waterfalls as they rush over steep places. Many factories were built near the rivers so that they could use the water power.

There are many large lakes and rivers in our country. Small streams of water help to form lakes. Lakes are used for many different reasons. Large lakes carry boats on them. People like to fish, swim, use boats, and enjoy lakes. Many lakes freeze in the winter and are fun to skate on.

Water is taken from some of the lakes to be used in houses and other buildings. This water is carried through pipes, and it is tested to be sure that it is safe to use.

A harbor is a safe place for a ship to anchor. Some harbors are very large and can have many ocean liners, freighters, and other boats anchored in them at the same time.

A harbor is along the shore. A good harbor does not have many waves, and it is protected from the wind.

Sometimes a channel is dug in a harbor to make it deep enough for big boats. Good harbors should have good piers. Can you tell why piers—places where goods can be loaded and unloaded—should be good?

The Story of Land

Land that slopes is called a hill. Hills are not so high as mountains.

Some hills are good for pasture. Here farm animals can get some of their food. Trees grow on some hills. They can be used for firewood or sold for lumber.

Pastures and trees on hills keep the soil from washing away.

The low land between hills is called a valley. Good soil is found in most valleys.

Mountains are high hills with steep slopes. Some mountains are bare on top. Some have snow on the top all year round. Trees grow on some mountains.

Just as the low land between hills is called a valley, so the low land between mountains is called a valley. People build their homes in valleys. Can you tell why valleys are protected from cold winds?

In winter when some mountains are covered with snow, many people go skiing. Some people like to climb mountains.

Why should you always ski or mountain climb with someone else?

Where the land and water meet is called the coastline, or shoreline. It is not a very straight line.

The wind makes low hills of sand that are called dunes. Along the shores of oceans you will often find sand dunes.

Sometimes a part of the coastline forms a point of land. This is called a cape. If you look at a map of Massachusetts, you will find a cape very easily.

An island is land that has water all around it. When you are on some islands, you cannot understand why they are called islands because they are so large. Other islands are very small. They are so small that no one can live on them.

People like to build summer homes on some islands. Can you tell why? How do people travel to these islands? Look at a map and see if you can find any islands.

People have to be careful how they use the land and the water. There are many mountains, hills, valleys, forests, and plains. There are many streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and oceans.

What would happen if new trees were not planted to take the place of those cut down?

Conservation means protecting land, water, trees, birds, and animals. It means that everyone should try to save our land and water by using it carefully.

What can you do to help the conservation of the following: water, food, fuel, trees, birds, animals, wildflowers, parks, and camp grounds?

Choose one of the above to write a report about. In your report give the reasons why the thing you picked is important and what you can do to help protect it.

Collect pictures to show the different forms of water and land. Label each picture, and put each one on your bulletin board.

Can you name any mountains, islands, capes, rivers, lakes, or harbors that are near your home or that you have seen?

Story of Your Own Community

Ann and David were much excited. A new family had just moved into their neighborhood. There were three children in the family. They were the same ages as David, Ann, and Julie!

The new children were happy to find that the school had a large playground. They soon found out that there was a good library for boys and girls in the town too.

The police and fire departments were not so large as those in the city where they had lived. Why were they smaller?

They were glad to find that their church was not too far from their new house.

Each community needs many things to make it a good community in which to live. What do you think this family found in their new community?

All of the men who were able did the work when early settlers started a new community. They worked together to build their houses, school, church, and roads.

Today your community needs many things. Many of these are paid for by the people. The taxes that your mothers and fathers and other people pay help to take care of the cost of the library and the school. Find out what else the money from taxes is used for in your community.

Grocer

Plumber

Milkman

Postman

Carpenter

Electrician

Community Workers

In your community there are many workers who help you.

On this and on the next page you will see pictures of different workers who help in your community. Copy the sentences and fill the spaces with the names of the workers who help to do the many different things.

1. When your water pipes leak, the _____ fixes them.

2. The _____ will build new shelves.

3. The _____ reads your gas meter.

4. The _____ delivers any clothes that your mother buys at the department store.

5. You can buy canned fruits and vegetables from the _____.

6. The _____ takes away the garbage.

7. The floors and walls of a new house are made by the _____.

8. A different _____ reads your electric meter.

9. The _____ brings your mail.

10. The _____ brings oil to some houses.

11. The _____ brings coal to some houses.

12. Milk is delivered by the _____.

13. When your telephone is out of order, the _____ will fix it.

14. When your electric iron will not heat, the _____ will fix it.

15. Cream and sometimes eggs are delivered by the _____.

16. The _____ will check and see if all your electric wires are safe to use.

17. The _____ helps to keep your yard clean when he takes the garbage away.

18. Some of the workers who have come to my house are _____.

Name as many different workers as you can for the last sentence.

Oilman


Meter Man


Garbage Collector


Telephone Man


Coal Man


Delivery Boy

A very important worker in your community is the fireman. His job is protecting people and buildings from fire.

When firemen are on duty, they live at the fire station both day and night. They are ready to go where they are needed at any time.

Each fire department has a fire chief. The fire chief's car usually has a two-way radio. This works like a telephone. Why does he need a two-way radio?

By this time you must know where the fire alarm box is nearest your house.

When the hook is pulled in the fire alarm box, it immediately tells the fireman at the station where the fire alarm box is. A machine makes holes on a paper, and these holes tell what station is near the fire alarm box. Firemen at that station go to the fire.

You must remain near the fire alarm box to tell the firemen where the fire is.

How can you help prevent fires? Be sure to remember what you should do in a fire drill in your school.

Another very important worker in your community is the policeman. His job is to protect everyone who lives in the community.

Policemen are on duty day and night. They direct traffic, help prevent accidents, give people directions, and watch to see that people obey the traffic rules.

Policemen are helpful. Sometimes a person needs help quickly. If you telephone the police station, they will send help right away.

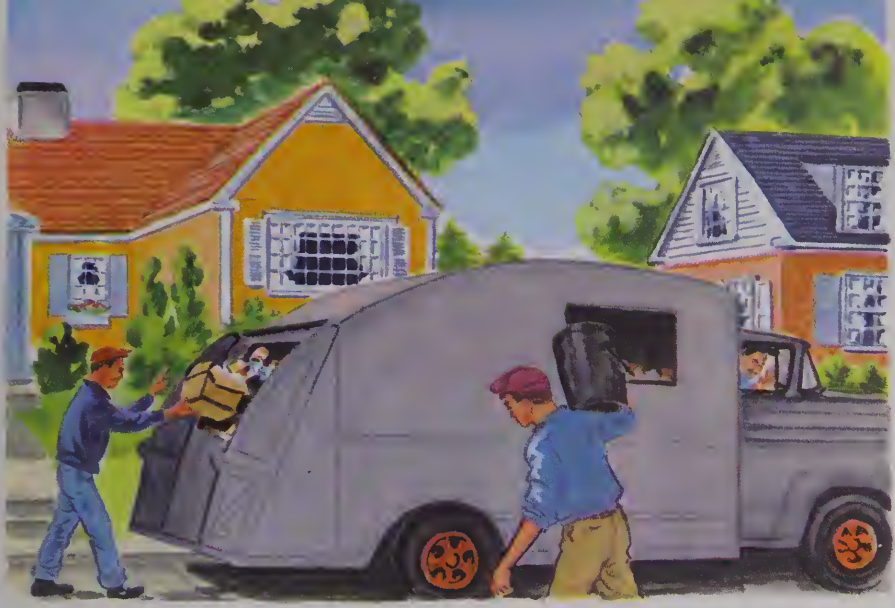
Some policemen use motorcycles. How do these help them? In some cities policemen use horses. Why would a policeman on horseback be helpful? Some policemen use police cars, which are called cruisers.

Most cruisers have two-way radios in them. How do they help the police?

If you are always careful when you cross the street, ride a bicycle, or play, then what will you prevent?

In Ann's school the children have been talking about safety. They have learned that there is a safe way to do everything.

Look at the pictures below. Choose the safe way of doing each. Make a list of safety rules for your class.



In some communities there are men who pick up the rubbish and the garbage. How does your family take care of its rubbish and garbage? Why is it important to look after these two things?

Street cleaners sweep the dirt in the streets. In the winter snowplows clear the snow off the streets. Other smaller plows clear the sidewalks. All these workers help to keep your community clean.

Who helps to keep your school clean? How can you help to keep your school clean, your home? When you are riding in a car, don't be a "litterbug"! Why?

Ann woke up one morning with a bad cold. Mrs. Lee called the doctor's office. Soon the doctor came to the house. He took Ann's temperature and looked at her throat. He told Ann to stay home in bed. In doing this she would help herself and others too. Can you tell why?

Doctors are very busy. Some people go to see a doctor in his office. Doctors work in hospitals too. They always help to protect your health.

In some communities a doctor visits the schools to see all the children who have been absent. He wants to be sure that they are well enough to be in school.

Nurses help doctors in many ways. They work in hospitals, factories, schools, doctors' offices, and homes.

The school nurses take care of the children in school all year.

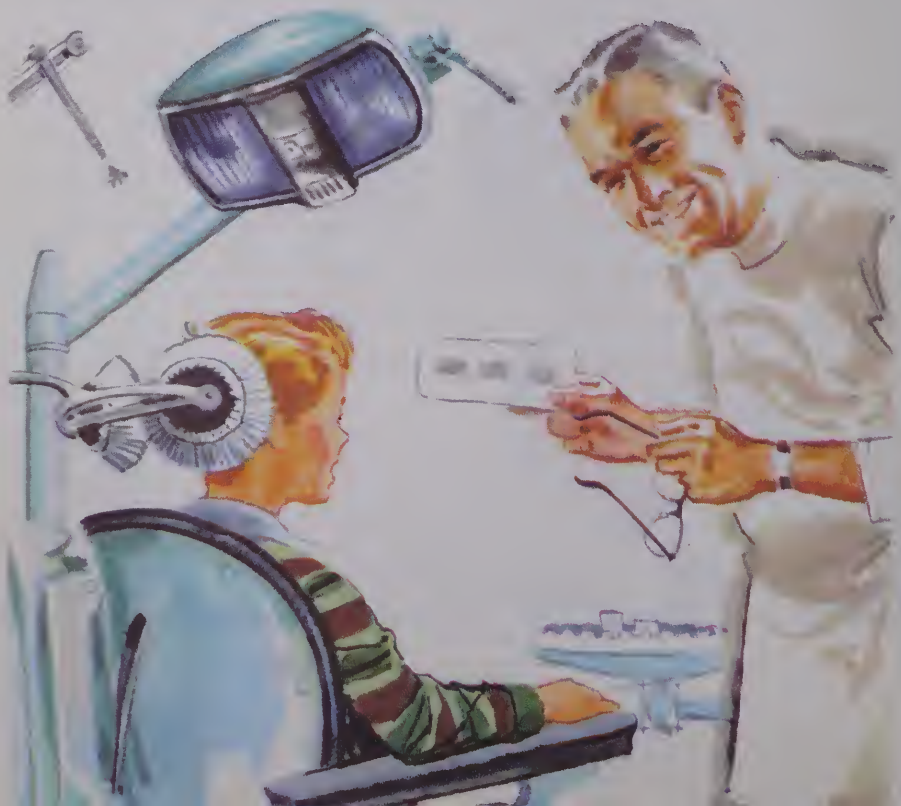
Doctors, nurses, and other hospital workers help the people in your community to be strong and healthy.

Ann and David go to the dentist twice a year. They do not wait for a toothache. The dentist checks and cleans their teeth.

Good teeth are very important. They help you to chew your food and to stay well. Good health habits help your teeth.

Vegetables, fruits, and milk are good for your teeth.

Why should you brush your teeth after eating? How often do you go to your dentist? In almost every community you will find a good dentist.



Here are some easy health rules to follow. If you follow them, you will be healthy and happy. Try them and see.

Wash your hands before eating.

Play outdoors.

Eat different kinds of food.

Brush your teeth after you eat.

Get plenty of sleep.

Brush and comb your hair.

Keep your ears and nails clean.

Drink at least three glasses of milk each day.

Drink plenty of water.

Keep your back straight.

Which rules do you have to work on a little more?

Every community sells cereal, eggs, bread, butter or margarine, meat, fish, cheese, milk, vegetables, and fruits. Be sure and eat some of these important foods.

Write what you had to eat for all one day. Were they the right kinds of foods?

Different Communities

Every boy and girl can go to school. Some schools are large, and some are very small.

Sometimes two or three towns will build a consolidated school. The children from these towns are brought by bus to this school. Why is this kind of school a good idea?

A rural school is a very small school in a rural community. Usually all the grades are taught by one teacher.

The town in which the Lee family lives has a town hall. This is where the selectmen have their offices. The selectmen are like the mayor of the city. Both are elected by the people. People vote for the men or women who they think will do the most good for their community.

The selectmen or the mayor make sure that all the people who work for the town or city are doing their best for the people. Find out how people can vote in your community.

The Lee family lives in a community that has good playgrounds for the children. There are tennis courts and a baseball diamond. The golf course is at the edge of town. Silver Lake is also nearby. It is a wonderful place to go swimming and boating.

All this means that the Lees' community is interested in having good recreation for the people who live there.

In a community such as this one the children can have a good time playing in several places. Some boys and girls like to run, jump, skip, hop, and climb. Some children like quiet games. Can you think of at least two active games and two quiet games?

There are different groups that you can join in some communities. Some boys belong to the Cub Scouts, and some girls belong to the Brownies. You learn many things working and playing in groups. See if your class can make a list of all the children's groups in your community.

People like to live in different places. Some like big cities; others like the country. Some like to live in a town or a suburb. Some like to live on a farm or a ranch.

People who like to live in the country like space. They like the outdoors. They also like smaller schools and churches.

In the country you can see many birds, flowers, and trees.

Today many country roads are good so that it is easy to travel from one place to another.

Daily newspapers and mail are brought to the country. Many families have a radio, a telephone, and a television. The grocery store and other small stores carry what most families need who live in the country.

Families know each other. They do many things to help make their community a good place in which to live.

People who live on a ranch or a farm have even more space.

What are some of the reasons why the country might not be a good place in which to live?

Some families like to live in towns or suburbs. A suburb is near a city. People who live in towns or suburbs like them because they are not so crowded or so noisy as a city. These people can enjoy many of the same things as people in the country.

By living near a city they can enjoy many things there. In a city there are many large stores where people may buy all kinds of food and clothing. There are more jobs in a city. The parks, zoos, and museums have many visitors each day.

Theaters, concerts, and movies are nearby. There are many places of worship in the city too.

Many people live in apartment houses. Some live in hotels.

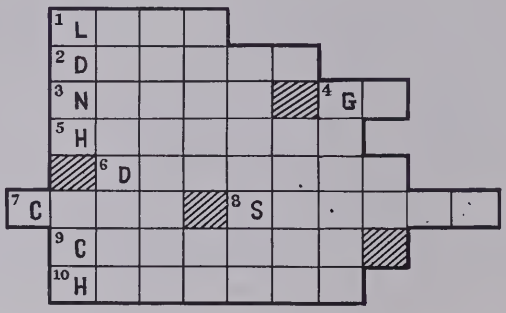
Are there some things that would be the same in the country as in the city?

What are some reasons why the city might not be a good place to live?

You must have many reasons why you like where you live. Use the title "Why I Like My Community" and see what an interesting story you can write.

If you feel that there are some things that you would like to change in your community, you may write about them too.

Here is another word puzzle. You may want to copy the puzzle, or you may write the answers on a piece of paper.



1. What should you do before crossing streets?

2. Who helps you when you are sick?

3. Who helps the doctor?

4. What does a green traffic light mean?

5. What are people who work together in a community called?

6. Whom should you visit twice a year?

7. Where will you see many stores and people?

8. For what do policemen and firemen look out?

9. Where can you find much space?

10. How will good food, fresh air, and plenty of sleep keep you?

A Community Trip

Ann's class was planning to take a trip. They wanted to take the trip to see many of the things they had been talking and reading about in school during the year.

Some of the places they wanted to see and to visit were the town hall, the library, the telephone office, and other important buildings. They wanted to see the main street and the shopping center.

Before taking the trip the children decided to make up some class safety rules. They were going to take the trip around the town on a bus. See if you think they made up some good rules. Why are these good rules to follow whenever you take a trip?

1. Stay seated in the bus when it is moving.
2. If the windows of the bus are open, keep your head and your hands inside the bus.
3. Take turns sitting next to the window.
4. Watch your step climbing on and off the bus.
5. Cross the street only when you are told to.

The children stopped first at the library. The librarian told the children about the first settlers who lived in their community. She showed the class some old books and old pictures.

From the library the children crossed the street to the museum. The man at the museum had some Indian relics that he wanted to show the class.

The children had also written to the town hall to see if they could make a visit there too. One of the selectmen met the class. He showed them his office.

As the bus traveled along the main street, the children remembered that this had been an Indian trail. Later it became a road. Today it was the busiest street in town.

At the telephone building the class had a chance to see how the telephone operators work. It was a busy place!

Before going back to school the children had a chance to see the beautiful green park. In the early days this was used as a training ground for soldiers.

There was so much to see on this trip!

The children had had a wonderful trip. They had seen the people and things they had been talking about during the year.

They checked their safety rules to see if they had remembered them on the trip. Do you think that Ann's class had?

The class decided to write "thank-you" letters to the people who had helped them have a good trip. They were going to send a letter to the bus driver too.

By now you have learned many interesting things about your community. See how many of these questions you can answer. If you need any help, there are many people who will be glad to help.

1. Who were the first settlers in your community?

2. Are there any famous buildings in your community? Why are they famous?

3. Are there any important landmarks in your community? Why are they important?

4. What are some of the things that your family does to earn a living?

Look at the mural that Ann's class is drawing of their community. How is it like your community? How is it different?

What Factories Do

There are no factories in Ann's town. The stores in her town sell goods that are manufactured in other cities.

You will find that factories are usually built in cities. There is good transportation in cities. It is easy to bring the goods that are to to be used in the factories to the cities.

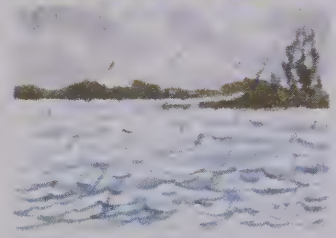
The goods that are manufactured at the factories can be easily transported from the city to many different places.

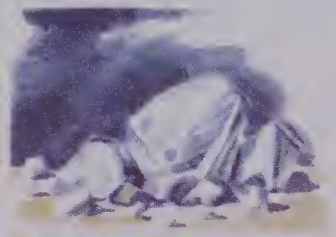
The four things that everyone needs are food, clothing, shelter, and fuel.

Things that are made in factories are called products.

Can you add four more products to each need?

FOOD	CLOTHING	SHELTER	FUEL
flour	thread	cement	oil





Goods that are manufactured in factories are made with raw materials. The raw materials are things that are not manufactured. Trees are the raw material, and paper is the manufactured product.

Factories buy their raw materials from many places. These materials come from distant places and from nearby communities.

What would it be like without raw materials? Just think of all the things that are made with the wood from trees. Do you see why it is so very important to replace the raw materials as they are used?

Can you name the raw materials from which each of these five products is made—chairs, shoes, bricks, pencils, and sheets?

Does your community have any factories, or is it like Ann's community? Why do you think Ann's town has no factories?

The Summer Season

The days were getting longer and warmer. As soon as school closes, the Lees will go to their summer cottage on the lake.

There is always something interesting to do at the lake. Early every morning Mr. Lee and David row out on the lake and fish.

Ann, Julie, and Jet have a wonderful time exploring the shore of the lake.

Some days the children look for birds and butterflies. Sometimes they look for toadstools and caterpillars.

Toadstools look like mushrooms, but they are not good to eat. They grow close to trees and in the grass.

Caterpillars are furry little animals. Many of them eat leaves. Some caterpillars will be moths; some will be butterflies.

Butterflies are fun to watch. Sometimes the children see them flying around in the warm sunlight. David told Ann two ways to tell the difference between moths and butterflies. Moths usually fly at night, but butterflies do not. In flight a butterfly holds its wings up while moths spread their wings out.

The children know many of the birds that they see. Their favorite bird is the hummingbird. It is such a tiny bird that they sometimes miss it.

All the Lee family loves the water, even Jet. Julie plays at the edge of the lake.

The long summer days give the Lee family a chance to enjoy the outdoors. The cool evenings make them sleep comfortably.

David, Ann, and Julie have many busy days at the lake. They hardly notice that it is daylight when they go to bed!

Why does the Lee family like to spend its vacation near a lake? If you have been to a lake, tell the class about it.

The children sometimes see birds. What birds do you see in the summer where you are? Choose a bird you like, and write a good story describing it.

Before an insect becomes a butterfly, it goes through three different stages. See if you can find out what each stage is called.

Why is it cooler near a lake in the summer?

The summer months are June, July, and August. Many outdoor changes tell you summer has come. What changes have you already seen?

Remember how you made a sun record for winter and for spring? Make a sun record for early summer. Try to make your sun record in June before school closes.

	Month	Day	Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise				A.M.	
Sunset				P.M.	

How long was this day? Was it longer than the day you recorded in spring?

In the fall you learned how to tell directions by the sun. You learned that your noontime shadow always points north. The noontime sun is always in the south. See how long your noontime shadow is in June.

The December shadow was the longest one of the three seasons—fall, winter, spring. Now you know how long your shadow is in June. In which of the four seasons was your shadow the longest?

Hot weather comes later in the northern part of our country than it does in the southern part.

People spend much time outdoors.

Gardens are full of flowers and vegetables. Peaches, cherries, and apples grow big and ripen during the summer.

The seashore is a favorite place for many on hot days. It is cool in the water. Children love to look for different kinds of shells and to play in the sand.

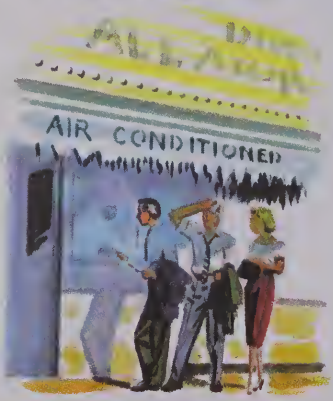
Before you make your summer weather chart, check today's weather. Is it warm or cool? Is the sun shining? Are there clouds in the sky? Do they mean fair weather or rain? Are they moving fast across the sky? Are the days getting longer? Is it daylight when you go to bed? Are the evenings warmer or cooler? What about your clothing, is it heavier or lighter? What are some of the games you are playing now? What other games will you play this summer? What important holiday comes in the summer?

Keep a weather chart for one week. Keep it for Saturday and Sunday too if you can. Be sure and check the following on your chart each day: day, hour, temperature, wind direction, wind velocity, sky, and precipitation.

At the end of the week check: Which day was the warmest? What was the temperature? Which day was the coolest? What was the temperature? What was the difference in the two temperatures? How many fair days were there during the week?

Summer weather is not always the same everywhere.

Look at these vacation places. Which of these would you like to visit? Why? If you have already visited any of these, tell the class about it.



Summer is the time when most people think about vacations. The weather is warmer in all parts of the country at this time. There are so many more things that people enjoy doing in the warm weather.

Some people like to visit the mountains where it is cooler. Here they can camp, cook outdoors, climb, and enjoy the scenery.

Others like to go to a lake and enjoy the same things as the Lee family does.

Still others like to go to a city even though it is warm. Many of the buildings have air conditioning to keep them cool. There are many things to see in a city even in the summer. Can you name some?

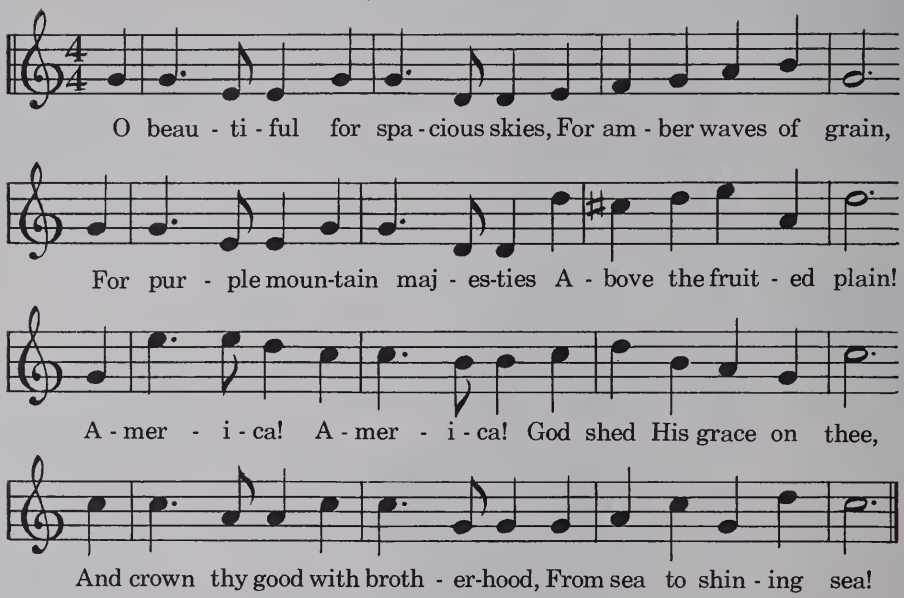
Do people visit your part of the country? Why do they like to come there? In what season do they come?

Often people like to stay home. How do they enjoy themselves?

Our Country

America the Beautiful

Words by KATHARINE LEE BATES *Music by* SAMUEL WARD



The words in this song tell us many things about our country.

Look up the following words in the dictionary to be sure you know what they mean. See if you can think of other words that mean the same thing.

spacious	amber	majesties
plains	shed	brotherhood
waves	purple	grace

Good Citizens

Katina, a young girl in Ann's class who has come to live in America, wrote a letter to her class. She could not write it herself, so Ann wrote it for her.

Dear Friends,

To live in a country where I am free to go to school, to go to church, and to play is making me very happy.

I know that my new friends will help me to become a good American citizen.

With love,
Katina

Ann's class decided to see how they could be good citizens at home and at school.

Here are a few of their ideas. Divide them into two groups—At Home—At School. Write the different ideas under the right title. See how many more ideas you can add to each. Some may go under both titles.

1. Hang up clothes.
2. Pick up room.
3. Pick up papers.
4. Take care of books.
5. Take care of pets.
6. Be on time.
7. Listen to directions.
8. Be polite.
9. Listen to others when they are speaking.

A good citizen is helpful at home, at school, at work, and at play.

If you are good citizens now, you will be better citizens as you grow older.

Think about these questions before you answer them:

1. How can you help at home?

2. How should you use things that are not yours?

3. Why do you need to work together?

4. Why is it important to be fair?

5. Why do we need good schools?

6. How can you make other people happy?

Where You Live

People like to build their homes where they can be happy and earn a living. Our country has many beautiful places to live.

Tall mountains shelter our valleys and plains. Some of the mountains are so high that they are snow-capped all year long. Down their sides run many, many streams to form rivers.

Our country has many great forests. Some ring to the sound of the saw and the ax; some echo the shouts of the camper; all add beauty and wealth to our land.

Our country has many valleys and plains, with rich, deep soil for growing things. Wheat fields, corn fields, meadows and grassy plains keep our tables filled.

Our hill lands are good pastures for dairy herds. Their slopes have fine soil for our orchards.

Treasures of silver, gold, oil, coal, copper, and iron come from the earth to feed our factories.

Our coastlines have many fine harbors. Their waters provide us with much food.

Our rivers, our seacoasts, our lakes, and our valleys are pathways of travel.

The community where you live is a small but very important part of our country.

If you know and understand your own community, then you know and understand many, many other communities that are very much like yours.

Try to write a poem about our country. It may be about something you have seen or something you have heard about. You may tell how you feel about our country. If you feel that you can write a better story than a poem, then write a story instead.

Look at this mural very closely. Ann's class made it. It shows something about almost everything that you have been reading and talking about. This mural will help you do the work on page 254.


G SHOP
GROCERY STORE
Bakery

How well do you remember the mural you have just been looking at?

1. Who helps in this community?

2. What means of transportation do they have in this community?

3. What signs of safety do you see?

4. What kinds of stores does this community have?

5. How could this community help a city?

6. How could a city help this community?

Your class may be interested in making dioramas showing what you have learned about the community where you live.

You will need a small box, such as a shoe box. You will also need some colored paper, scissors, and paste. Think about the scene you would like to make before beginning.

Your scene may show something about one of the following: your family, your community, our country, food, shelter, clothing, fuel, communication, seasons, transportation, the earth and the sun, weather.

Exhibit your dioramas in your classroom.

Glossary

Apartment—a room or group of rooms to live in. Many people live in an apartment building, but each person or group of people has a room or group of rooms (an apartment) to live in.

Bale—a large bundle of goods put together to be stored or shipped; a bale of cotton or hay.

Boll—the seed pod of a plant; a cotton boll.

Breed—a certain kind of animal. A Guernsey cow is a breed of cattle.

Bricks—used in building; made of clay, sand, and water dried and baked in the sun or a kiln. Many chimneys and buildings are made of bricks.

Buds—the parts of a plant that become flowers or leaves.

Calm—quiet; still. A calm day means a quiet, still day without wind.

Cape—a point of land stretching much farther out into the water than the other nearby land.

Carding board—used to comb wool and lay wool hairs in one direction; used to comb cotton and flax fibers too.

Cement—used in building; made of limestone, clay, and water; used to hold bricks and stones together.

Charcoal—wood that has been heated in large ovens until it has burned black; often used in fireplaces.

City—a large community made up of many buildings, stores, houses, and people.

Climate—the kind of weather in a region for a long time; hot, rainy, cold, or dry climate.

Cloud—tiny drops of water make mist that forms a cloud in the sky; white, gray, or black clouds. Rain comes from clouds.

Coastline—land next to the ocean; where the land and the ocean meet; shoreline.

Coke—what is left after coal has been heated but not burned completely.

Communicate—to make known by speaking, writing, or signaling. People communicate with one another when they speak to one another.

Community—a group of people living in a village, town, or city; a village, a town, or a city. A large neighborhood is also a community.

Compass—a means of finding directions.

Concrete—used in building; made of cement, sand or gravel, and water. Sidewalks and roads are often made of concrete.

Conservation—the keeping safe, or protection, of land, water, plants, and animals.

Consolidated school—one large school for children from several different small communities.

Corduroy road—road of logs laid side by side crosswise.

Country—land with few or no people living on it; rural region; the land of a people.

Dacron—man-made fibers that are made into cloth.

Dairy—a farm that raises cows for their milk and cream.

Daylight saving time—turning clocks ahead one hour in the spring and then back in the fall. This gives people longer daylight working hours.

Elect—to choose, often by voting. People vote to choose the person who they think will do the best work.

Electricity—makes power and gives light and heat. It gives the power to make things work.

Evaporation—the changing of water into vapor; water disappearing into the air.

Factory—a building or buildings in which goods are made, usually by machine.

Fibers—tiny threads that are used to make cloth; cotton fibers.

Flavoring—used to give a certain taste to food; usually a liquid; peppermint, wintergreen.

Flax—the stem of this plant is used to make linen. The plant has small leaves and blue flowers.

Fog—tiny drops of water; a very low cloud. Fog makes it hard to see in the day and harder to see at night.

Freight—goods carried on a train, ship, truck, or airplane.

Frost—moisture that gathers and freezes when the night turns cold after a warm day.

Fuel—anything that can be burned to make a useful fire; also makes power.

Gas—a fuel used for cooking and heating. One kind of gas comes from the ground, and the other kind comes from oil.

Grains—the seeds from some plants, such as rice, wheat, oats, and rye, used to make different kinds of flour and cereals.

Grove—a group of trees growing close together. Orange, lemon, grapefruit, or lime trees are raised in groves.

Hail—rain that has turned into ice; tiny ice balls made of ice and snow.

Harbor—a safe place to anchor ships; a shelter for ships.

Hill—land that slopes; not so high as a mountain.

Island—land surrounded by water.

Kiln—a very hot oven for burning, baking, or drying. Bricks are baked in a kiln.

Latex—a white sap that looks like milk. Latex, which comes from the rubber tree, is made into rubber.

Leather—the tanned skin or hide of an animal. Shoes and gloves are made of leather.

Linen—cloth made from the fibers of the stem of the flax plant.

Manufacture—to make goods, usually in large numbers, by hand or machine; to make a product.

Map—a drawing of the earth or some part of it. A map shows what the earth looks like and how to get from one place to another.

Mayor—a man who runs a city. He is elected by the people who live in the city.

Mild—mild weather is not very warm or very cold.

Mineral—anything that was never a plant or an animal; anything that never had life. Salt is a mineral.

Mist—rain in very small drops of water.

Mountain—a very high hill made of earth and rocks.

Neighborhood—neighbors (people living near each other) and their houses are called a neighborhood. Sometimes there are stores in a neighborhood. It is a part of a village, a town, or a city.

Nylon—a fiber made of coal, air, water, petroleum, and natural gas. Cloth and brushes are made of nylon.

Orchard—land on which such fruit trees as apple, peach, pear, or cherry are raised.

Overcast—cloudy; sky and sun are covered with dark clouds. The sky is overcast before a storm.

Pasteurized milk—milk that has been heated to a certain temperature to kill any germs in it.

Pasture—land that has grass for cattle to eat. Often a pasture has shade and water.

Plains—open land without hills, used for raising crops or cattle.

Plantation—a large farm on which one crop is usually raised, such as cotton, sugar, bananas, or pineapples.

Power plant—the place in which power is made. Electricity is made in an electric power plant.

Prairie—grassland with no hills; rolling grassland with few or no trees.

Precipitation—fog, rain, mist, snow, sleet, or hail in the air.

Quarry—an open hole in the ground from which limestone, granite, or other building materials are taken.

Ranch—a very large farm on which cattle, sheep, or horses are raised. Cowboys take care of the animals on a ranch.

Raw material—what is used to make manufactured goods. Cotton is a raw material, and cotton cloth is the manufactured goods.

Rayon—a man-made fiber, made from the wood of the spruce tree. Cloth is made of rayon.

Recreation—play; something done for enjoyment, such as baseball or reading.

Refinery—the building in which sugar or oil is made ready for use.

Region—a part of the country; a lake region.

Root—the part of the plant growing in the ground that feeds and holds the plant in place.

Rural—in the country. Very few people live in a rural region.

Sand dune—a low hill of sand made by the wind; often near the ocean.

Selectmen—people elected to help run a town or village.

Settlers—the first people to live in a new place. The Pilgrims were the first white settlers in America.

Shelter—something that protects you from the weather; a tent, a house.

Sleet—rain with snow or hail.

Snow—frozen rain that falls in soft, white flakes.

Soil—another name for earth or dirt.

Spice—something used to flavor food; salt, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon. Spices come from plants.

Steam—water in the form of hot vapor. Boiling water in a kettle gives off steam.

Stem—the part of the plant from which the leaves grow; the part that joins the leaves, flowers, or fruit to the root.

Suburb—a community near a city. Many of the people who live in a suburb work in a city.

Supermarket—a large store that sells all kinds of food and other things. People who shop in a supermarket usually wait on themselves.

Tannery—a factory in which skins and hides are made into leather.

Taxes—money paid by the people of a community to help run it.

Toll road—a road that costs money to travel on. This money helps to pay for the roads.

Town—a small community of houses and other buildings; larger than a village but smaller than a city.

Trade—the buying and selling of goods. Long ago people traded goods for other goods.

Trail—a narrow path made through the forest or other uncleared land. Sometimes these trails could be followed only by marks on trees.

Transport—to carry from one place to another.

Truck garden—a large garden near a city; usually a vegetable garden.

Vapor—tiny drops of water in the air; like fog or mist.

Vibration—moving backward and forward or up and down. A rubber band vibrates when it is pulled and then let go.

Village—a small community of houses and buildings; smaller than a town.

Vineyard—where grapes are grown; like a plantation.

Vote—a wish of one or more people; to choose or elect someone by voting.

Water cycle—clouds are formed from vapor. These clouds fall to the earth in different forms of water, then the heat of the sun makes some of this water evaporate into the air and form new clouds.

Waterwheel—a wheel turned by water falling on it. Mills used to have waterwheels that helped to grind the grain.

Wholesale—the buying or selling of goods in large lots. Storekeepers often buy goods at wholesale stores.

Wind velocity—how hard or fast the wind is blowing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Permission to use these photographs was kindly granted by the following:

American Airlines, 198
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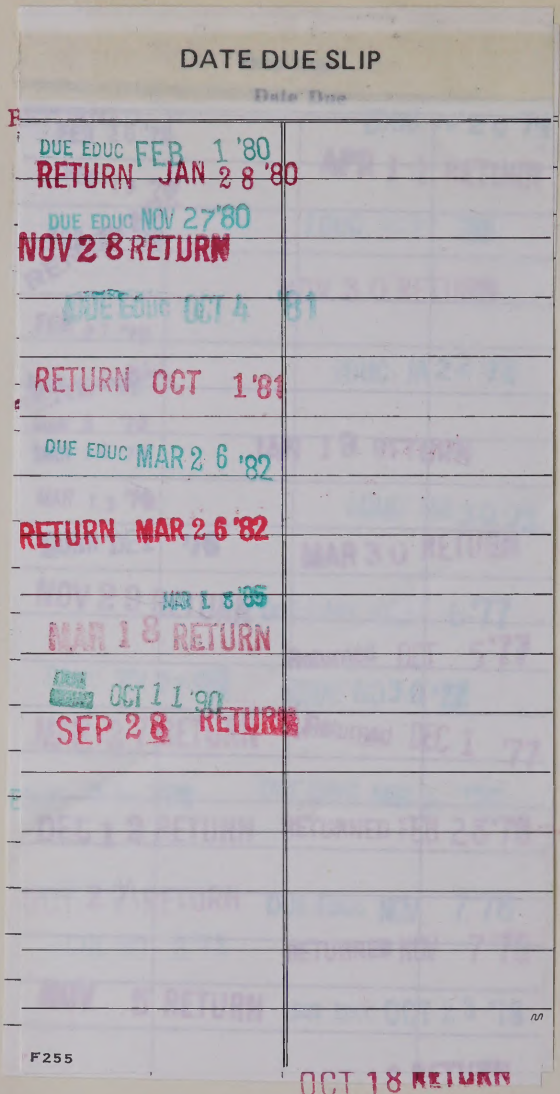
Boston Gas Company, 137
Caterpillar Tractor Company, 71
Charleston's Famous Gardens, 183
Kathleen Ryan Comiskey, 201
Department of Commerce, 118
International Harvester Company, 99
John Ward School, 46, 66
Elinor Johnson, 75
Kansas Industrial Development Commission, 48
National Steel Corporation, 226
Harvey Segal, 196
United Fruit Company, 78, 165
United States Steel Corporation, 119

Acknowledgment is made for the photographs from the following sources:

Jack Breed, 47, 182, 197, 200, 203, 227, 241
Bituminous Coal Institute, 131
Horace Bristol from Black Star, 76
Charles Phelps Cushing, 80
Martha Fisher, 202
F.P.G., 49, 67, 74, 95, 139, 199
Jan Halin, 189
Josef Muench, 13, 136
Shostal, 1 (George Hunter), 94
Sovfoto, 103



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